THE MORNING STAR

RECEIVES THE TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS OF

THE UNITED PRESS

—AND—

The Southern Associated Press.

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second-class Mail Matter.

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

Port Almanac—March 19.

Sun Rises	6.06 A M
Sun Sets	6.11 P M
Day's Length	12 h 08 m
High Water at Southport	11.14 A M
High Water at Wilmington	12 57 P M

The Weather.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE.
WEATHER BUREAU.
WILMINGTON, N. C., March 19.

Meteorological data for yesterday:

Temperature: 8 a. m., 38°; 8 p. m., 53°; maximum, 56°; minimum, 35°; mean 46°.

Rainfall for the day, 00; rainfall for the month up to date, 1.60.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

Rain; southeasterly winds.

Of the three centres of lower pressure noted twenty-four hours ago only one remains within the limits of the United States—that in Texas. This has moved to the eastward increasing in energy and is now central in Northern Alabama. An area of high pressure covers New England, its centre lying over the ocean.

The weather has remained fair in the Atlantic coast district, with an increasing cloudiness on the Southern coast.

The temperature has risen in the Atlantic coast districts, slightly in the Northern and decidedly in the Southern. Rain or snow is indicated for Thursday in the North Atlantic States, rain in the Middle South Atlantic and East Gulf States, and the change in temperature will be slight in these districts.

OUTLINES.

The Nicaragua canal bill, as prepared by the House Commerce Committee provides for the reorganization of the Maritime Canal Company, with permission to issue bonds to the amount of $100 000,000, the United States to guarantee the principal and interest of the bonds. —— The hearing in the foreclosure proceedings affecting the C. F. & Y. V. Railroad comes up before Judge Simonton at Asheville to-day. —— The trial of B. H. Millikin, the young man who was caught at night in the residence of Judge S. F. Phillips in Washington, D. C., began in that city yesterday. —— President Cleveland was 59 years old yesterday. —— New and apparently conclusive evidence in support of Venezuela's claims has been presented to the Venezuelan Commission. —— Dowden, the negro who murdered Engineer Dodd at Weldon, has been taken to Raleigh and lodged in jail there to prevent lynching. —— After three failures, Gen. Calixto Garcia is at last on his way to Cuba to fight against the Spaniards; he and sixty-two of his countrymen were put on board the steamer Bermuda, bound for Cuba, off Somer's Point, N. J. —— Two Cubans who were employed by the Spanish Government to betray Gen. Maceo were caught and hanged. —— Spanish troops are reported to have been defeated in an engagement with the insurgents in the province of Pinar del Rio; a large quantity of arms and ammunition for the insurgents has been successfully landed. —— New York markets—Money on call was firm at 3@4 per cent.; last loan at 3 and closing offered at 3; cotton quiet and steady; middling gulf 8¼c; middling 8c; Southern flour steady; common to extra fair $3.40@3 00; good to choice $3.00@3.80; wheat—spot dull and firm; No. 2 red in store and at elevator 79¼ cents; afloat 80¾ cents; corn—spot dull but steady; No. 2 at elevator 37½c, afloat 38½c; spirits turpentine firm at 29@29½c; rosin quiet; common to good $1.70@1.75.

There must be some monsters of men in Boston, when a woman demands $20,000 damages for being kissed by one of them,

Eggs are selling so cheap in Augusta, Ga., that the hens are getting ashamed to lay, and when they do can't muster up courage to cackle.

There are hustlers in the town of Kokomo, Ind. The other day a woman was divorced out there and inside of three minutes she was married to another fellow.

Theodore Durrant, who was convicted in San Francisco of the murder of Blanche Lamont, and is in jail waiting the result of the appeal to the Supreme Court, is putting in his time reading law. With his experience we should think he would not be very much stuck on the law.

There is some speculation as to whether Dr. Jameson and his Transvaal raiders, who are now on trial in England, will be punished. Not much. There is not much danger of the Dr. being punished while Col. Rhodes holds the fort and remains at large. And they are not going to take him in.

THE MORNING STAR.

VOL. LVII.—NO. 152. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1896. WHOLE NO. 8,832

A lady correspondent of the New York *Journal*, who is in Cuba and has interviewed Gen. Weyler, says he is a "butcher," but one of the nicest butchers she ever saw. On the whole it may be questioned whether the Cubans are not to be envied for enjoying the privilege of being butchered by such a captivating cuss.

Thus far 206 delegates to the St. Louis convention have been chosen. The McKinley boomists claim to have a pre-emption claim on 106 of these against 100 for the field. Marcus Aurelius Hanna seems to be making his spot cash talk, but it is on the home stretch that it counts most.

The New York *Mercury* thinks "there must inevitably be a dark horse at St. Louis," and has an idea that it may be the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew. That won't do. There is nothing dark about Chauncey. He is luminous always, and sometimes voluminous.

W. A. Shoemaker, attorney for Holmes the multi-murderer, who was tried and convicted in Philadelphia, has been suspended from practice for twelve months for trying to palm off on the court a forged affidavit. Mr. Holmes, who has been sentenced to be hanged, will be suspended later.

A Pittsburg judge has declared that the ancient law which makes a scolding woman indictable as a common scold is a relic of barbarism. He believes that a woman has an inalienable right to scold of which no musty monstrosity of barbarous ages should deprive her.

The latest thing in the way of bicycles is what they call the double quint, which carries ten people, and it is said can make a speed of a mile in thirty seconds. But it can be used only on straight roads, as it can't make short curves.

A Western editor remarks that "the days are passing away one by one." They have a habit of doing that. It is only when a fellow grabs time by the forelock that the days can be persuaded to go out in pairs or squads.

Miss Seibel, aged about 81 years, who went from Alabama some time ago to Germany to lay claim to a $50,000,000 estate, and took $15,000 with her to pay expenses, came back the other day a second cabin passenger.

Sam Jones got so warm while whacking the devil in Atlanta Sunday night that he not only called some of the church members "damnable scoundrels," but pulled off his coat and finished his sermon in his shirt sleeves.

Some men are born for luck although it may sometimes be pretty slow in putting in an appearance. A 65 year-old inmate of the Cleveland, Ohio, poorhouse has just fallen heir to $250,000.

An Ohio solon has introduced a bill in the Legislature to make it punishable by a fine of from $2 to $10 to wear a high hat in a playhouse, the fine to be gauged by the altitude of the hat.

Ballington Booth calls his new Salvation Army "God's American Volunteers." From this it may be inferred that he proposes to fight the devil under the American flag.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Y. M. C. A.—Bell-ringers.
S. A. L.—Chang in schedule.
JAS. D. NUTT—Bed-bug interceptic.

LOCAL DOTS.

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.

— Spring commences to-day; at least Turner's almanac says so.

— The local forecast for to-day is, warmer weather; southeasterly winds.

— The stage of water in the river at Fayetteville Tuesday at 8 a. m. was 7.5 feet.

— The Weather Bureau says much colder weather will follow the passage of the storm area by Friday night.

— The next attraction at the Opera House will be "McCarthy's Mishaps," Thursday evening, the 26th inst.

— There will be a meeting of the Daughters of the Confederacy at the W. L. I. armory this afternoon at half-past three o'clock.

— Southport pilots reported yesday the schooner *Willie S. Derby* windbound off the bar. She is from Charleston for Richmond, Va.

— The full text of the interesting address of Mr. John Dyer, delivered before the Hibernian Benevolent Society on St. Patrick's Day, is printed on the third page of the STAR to-day.

— Mr. Arthur Mason was married last evening to Miss Annie Newkirk at the residence of the bride, on North Fourth street. Rev. Mr. Kramer, of the Brooklyn Baptist Church, performed the ceremony.

Lovers of music should not fail to be present at the opening Thursday and Friday evenings at C. W. Polvogt & Co.'s. 1

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining Principally to People and Pointedly Printed.

— Mr. R. W. Livermore, of Pates, is in the city.

— Mr. J. B. Cooper has returned from a visit to Kenansville.

— Mr. R. O. Willis, of Charlotte, was in the city yesterday.

— Mr. and Mrs. Fred. Harper are visiting friends at Southport.

— Mr. T. A. McNeill, of Lumberton, was in the city yesterday.

— Mr. E. G. Fergarden, of St. Louis, was a guest of The Purcell yesterday.

— Mr. Arthur Whitely, of the Jacksonville *Times*, is here on a visit.

— Miss Daisie Vick, of Evanston, Ills., is in the city, on a visit to relatives.

— Mr. R. O. Vaughn, of Raleigh, has a position with Warren's Vienna bakery.

— Mr. R. P. Hamer, Jr., of Hamer, S. C., was a visitor in the city yesterday.

— Miss Annie McRee leaves this morning for Winston on a visit to friends there.

— Mr. A. H. Rhodes, of Tar Landing, was a visitor at the STAR office yesterday.

— Capts. Wm. H. Gannon and E. E. Groom, steamboat inspectors, were in the city yesterday.

— Mr. C. G. Talbird, of Atlanta, was a visitor in the city yesterday, stopping at The Purcell.

— Mr. L. L. Pritchard has accepted a position as book keeper for the firm of Corbett & Gore.

— Messrs. J. R. Mably, of Williamston, and A. C. Thompson, of Little River, S. C., are in the city.

— Mr. Jeff. D. King, a clever travelling salesman, from "Big Augerville," is at The Purcell.

— Mr. Marsden Haigh, of Fayetteville, travelling auditor for the C. F. & Y. V. R. R., was in the city yesterday.

— Solicitor M. C. Richardson, who met with an accident a few days ago, was better yesterday and able to sit up.

— Messrs. T. G. Hyman, Newbern; W. H. Butters, Hub; E. A. Maye, N. C., were among the arrivals in the city yesterday.

— Mr. C. S. Campbell, of Richmond, division freight and passenger agent for the Atlantic Coast Line, was in the city yesterday on business.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.—175 bales cotton, 25 bbls tar, 11 bbls crude turpentine.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.—75 bales cotton, 9 casks spirits turpentine, 41 bbls rosin, 44 bbls tar.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.—6 bales cotton, 4 casks spirits turpentine, 64 bbls rosin, 11 bbls tar.

Steamer Frank Sessoms—47 casks spirits turpentine, 50 bbls rosin, 63 bbls tar.

Schooner Gold Leaf—30 casks spirits turpentine.

Total receipts—Cotton, 256 bales; spirits turpentine, 90 casks; rosin, 155 bbls; tar, 142 bbls.

Notice to Mariners.

The British steamship *Tropea*, Clarke, at Port Royal March 15th, from Liverpool via Bermuda, reports: Passed March 10th, latitude, 31° 51' north; longitude, 66° 10' west; a lower mast about sixty feet long, apparently clear.

Captain Atkins, of the steamship *Tallahassee*, at Savannah, reports that on March 18th, about twelve miles southeast of Fire Island Light, passed two spars projecting vertically from the water, apparently the masts of a submerged vessel, and numerous pieces of a vessel's timbers, planking, etc., not long adrift.

Church Dedication.

St. Thomas' Episcopal Church, at Atkinson, a thriving little village on the line of the C. F. & Y. V. railroad in Pender county, was formally dedicated yesterday by Right Rev. A. A. Watson, Bishop of the Diocese, assisted by Rev. Mr. Wooten, the pastor, and Rev. Dr. Strange and Rev. Mr. Skinner, of Wilmington.

After the services at the church, a bountiful dinner prepared for the visitors was spread and partaken of by the large crowd in attendance.

A number of ladies and gentlemen from this city were present at the dedicatory exercises.

False Alarm of Fire.

A false alarm of fire was turned in yesterday morning about half-past 9 o'clock from the box corner of Seventh and Queen streets. When Chief Newman and other members of the Fire Department reached the place they found a horse tied to the alarm pole. The horse was turned over to the police authorities and was afterwards claimed by Mr. A. Riverbark, who said that it had been stolen from his stable Tuesday night. When found the animal was panting as if it had been ridden hard.

Encyclopedia Britannica.

The STAR Britannica Department is still filling orders for the Encyclopedia Britannica. This is the latest and best edition of this great work. Issued in 25 volumes, bound in cloth or sheep. For full particulars read announcement on third page, or inquire at the STAR office

If there is anything you want, advertise for it. Is there anything you don't want? Advertise it in the Business Locals of the STAR. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for ess than 20 cents tf

See the Japanese display at C. W. Polvogt & Co.'s. Opening 8 to 10.30 evenings, with music. †

ESCAPED FROM PRISON.

Levy Lane, a Young Negro Arrested For Highway Robbery and Carrying a Concealed Weapon.

Levy Lane, the colored youth who was arrested last Saturday by Police Officer Sheehan for highway robbery and carrying a concealed weapon, broke out of the guardhouse yesterday morning between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock.

Mr. S. R. Mason, the day janitor at the City Hall, gave Lane breakfast at 7 o'clock, and he then went home to breakfast. Returning at about 8 o'clock, he found the prisoner gone. Investigation showed that Lane by some means had secured a short iron bar with which he had broken through the door of the corridor into the ante-room of the prison, and these had made his way to the coat cellar in the basement of the City Hall, and thence had found it easy to make his way into the yard near the gate, and unobserved escape.

As soon as the escape was discovered, police officers were sent out to look for Lane, but up to midnight had not succeeded in finding him.

About half-past 12 o'clock this morning, however, it was reported from the City Hall that Officers Sheehan and Smith had arrested Lane and that he was again in the City prison.

ANOTHER ROBBERY.

Mr. Perry Woodcock's Store on North Fourth Street Entered by Thieves—The Money-Drawer Plundered.

The grocery store of Mr. Perry Woodcock, on the corner of Fourth and Swann streets, was entered and robbed early yesterday morning.

Mr. Woodcock says he closed his store Tuesday night at about 10 o'clock and when he went to open the place yesterday morning found that some one had opened it for him. The front door of the store had been forced. Mr. Woodcock had two locks on the door, both of which were broken. Upon investigation he found that the thief or thieves had relieved the money-drawer of its contents; fortunately, there was not much in it, all the money, with the exception of two dollars in coppers, having been removed when the store was closed the night before. It was a combination drawer, but that fact did not bother the borrowers, as they simply smashed the lock, combination and all. Nothing but the money was taken.

SAM'L OF POSEN.

A Good Play to a Large House Last Night.

The attraction at the Opera House last night was the well-known dialect comedian, Mr. M. B. Curtis, in the comedy, "Sam'l of Posen." Mr. Curtis, as *Samuel Plastrick*, played the character with the same witty sayings and funny action that has already numbered him among the first of America's dialect comedians. Miss Albina DeMer, as *Mademoiselle Celeste*, played with a true conception of the part, her French accent being exceedingly fine.

Mr. Curtis certainly showed last night that he has surrounded himself with a troupe of competent actors and actresses. During the performance many topical hits were introduced, which made the audience roar, and to say that the people were well pleased would be putting it mildly.

The Shipp Brothers.

The following concerning the Shipp Brothers, bell ringers, etc., who perform here to night at the Young Men's Christian Association rooms, is clipped from a paper published in Middle Tennessee:

'The bells were different in size, and were scattered over a long table. The brothers were heartily applauded after each number. Miss May E. Shipp, who accompanies the brothers, is an elocutionist of wonderful ability, and the audience encored her repeatedly. From first to last the entertainment was exceedingly enjoyable."

The admission will be 25 cents, for children and 50 cents for adults. Reserved seats for sale at Yates.'

Maxton Morsels.

Bishop Watson will conduct services here next Sunday morning and night.

The men of Maxton have talked long and loud about a fire company, but no fire company came in sight. Mrs. J. T. Pool is giving the chat a more practical turn, and at this writing has raised sixty dollars towards equipping a hook and ladder company.

Sheriff Smith, of Rockingham, was in Maxton last week. He is prominently mentioned in connection with the Republican nomination for Congress in the Sixth district. This is rather an empty honor, yet to keep up party organization it is necessary for some one to bear it, and Sheriff Smith is one of the best of his party.

Southeast Storm.

The Southeast storm signals were displayed at the Wilmington Weather Bureau station yesterday afternoon. At 3.50 p. m., the storm reported at 10 a. m. as central in Louisiana, was in Mississippi, moving rapidly northeast and increasing in force. It was expected to cause dangerous southeast gales on the Middle and South Atlantic coasts last night and to-day.

One Cent a Word.

Hereafter advertisements to go in our "Business Locals" department will be charged one cent per word for each insertion; but no advertisement, however short, will be taken for less than 20 cents.

This is a reduction from former rates and it is also a convenience to advertisers, who can calculate the exact cost of their advertisements, which must be paid for always in advance.

Housekeepers who want servants are in the habit of supplying their needs from the STAR'S want column. Are you looking for a situation? The STAR'S want column will bring you the best results. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 20 cents tf

Do not miss to be at the opening of C. W. Polvogt & Co. to-night. It is no doubt the prettiest decorated store in the South. †

CONVENTION CALLED

BY THE REPUBLICAN STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

To Meet in Raleigh May 14th—A Sub-Committee Appointed to Confer with Populists Regarding Co-operation—Other Raleigh News—A Meeting of the Central Committee of the State Democratic Committee to be Held To-morrow.

[*Special Star Correspondence.*]

RALEIGH, March 18.

This morning the Republican Executive Committee is in session in Chairman Holton's room at the Park Hotel. It is only an informal meeting for the discussion of matters which will come up before the committee when it assembles in executive session at noon.

Probably the most important move yesterday was the action of the Russell clique, which met in caucus last evening in Russell's room, with the Judge presiding. There it was voted to introduce resolutions at the meeting of the committee to-day favoring fusion and demanding that the Republicans name the Governor. It was also hinted that Pritchard would be endorsed by the committee. The Dockery faction, which does not control the majority of the committee, insists that it does not come within the committee's province to pass resolutions; that that duty is delegated to the State Convention; and further, that the only office of the committee is to call the convention and name the date and place. Russell controls the committee and will pass the resolutions.

As I have said for some time, the probability of three State tickets being in the field grows stronger. It might be well to repeat that the Populists or Republicans have got to crawl or there will be three tickets. I think the Populists are in earnest. The Republicans are great bluffers.

All the members of the committee are here, with the possible exception of Tyre Glenn. He may come at noon. State Senator Moody, who is prominently spoken of for Governor, is on the scene. All the Gubernatorial candidates are here with the exception of Boyd. They are watching developments. It is a great time for trading. Pritchard seems to be the strongest man in the McKinley-Pritchard-Russell combine. I have seen several Dockery men who say he has made a good record in the Senate and should be returned. On the other hand Holton is not considered to be up to the Senatorial measurement.

Some Republicans are saying that Butler cannot control his party. They say the Populists want to fuse with the Republicans and Butler cannot hold them back by the gubernatorial scarecrow.

There are quite a number of negro politicians from the East here. Butler would not consent to having the Populist Executive Committee meet here at the same time with the Republicans.

Chairman Pou, of the Democratic Executive Committee, has had numerous requests to call the committee together. He has called the Central Committee to meet here Friday night. It is composed of about eighteen members.

There was talk of lynching Dowden yesterday. His old father who lives here heard that he would be probably lynched. He shed tears freely.

The Governor has ordered a special term of McDowell court for the trial of civil cases. Judge George H. Brown, Jr., will be the Judge presiding.

Governor Carr has made requisition on the Governor of Ohio for George Robert Harrison, who is under arrest in Cincinnati, charged with larceny in Buncombe county.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

Judge Russell won a complete victory to-day over the Reed-Settle-Dockery forces in the meeting of the Republican Executive Committee. The first test of strength was made by the election of Logue Harris as secretary over Martin, who was supported by Dockery.

The convention was called to meet May 14 to elect delegates to St. Louis and to nominate a State ticket. A committee, consisting of A. E. Holton, J. H. Young, H. L. Grant, Senator Pritchard and Congressman Settle, was appointed, with power to confer with a similar committee from the Populists, to consider such propositions as might be made looking towards fusion, and report back to the convention. They are asked to make recommendations also.

Resolutions were passed urging that fusion be continued. The resolutions advised the friends of fusion, both Republicans and Populists, to stand firm, and the good sense and sound judgment of the plain people who stood together and triumphed in the last election was appealed to.

Chairman Holton was deprived of his power in an indirect way by the adoption of a resolution providing that the committee should make up the roll-call of the convention, a privilege accorded the chairman heretofore. The resolution caused a storm, and the Russell and Dockery members had it hot in a war of words.

The resolutions were modified somewhat but passed as follows:

"*Resolved*, That this committee will meet in Raleigh to examine into the *prima facie* case of contesting delegates if there should be occasion for the performance of this duty on the 13th of May next."

Zeb Vance Walser spoke strongly against the resolutions.

Russell's strength throughout the contest was nine, Dockery five and Byrd one. It was Russell's day.

Senator Pritchard says McKinley will get eighteen votes from this State. He says the Cuban resolutions will pass the Senate at an early date.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 18.—The Republican State Committee this afternoon called the State Convention to meet here May 14th, to elect four delegates and four alternates to the National Convention at St. Louis and to nominate a State ticket or such part thereof as may be agreed upon.

It was decided that the committee should meet here the day before the convention, to examine into the *prima facie* cases of contested delegates, if there should be occasion for the performance of this duty.

A resolution drawn by Senator Pritchard was adopted, that a committee composed of A. E. Holton, H. L. Grant and James H. Young be appointed to consider the question of co-operation with the Populists in the State and to receive such suggestions as the Populists may make regarding co-operation and to report to the State Committee May 13th.

The Executive Committee added Senator Pritchard and Representative Settle to this substitute committee.

J. C. L. Harris was elected Secretary to the State Committee, vice Tyre Glenn, whose appointment was not in accord with the plan of organization, he being a member of the State Committee.

Senator Pritchard says three of his State Committee are for McKinley. He and Russell, who is a candidate for Governor, won a victory in the committee to-day in the fight against Settle and Dockery and Holton.

CARLISLE'S CANDIDACY.

He Could Never Be Nominated—And If Nominated Could Not Be Elected.

The Washington correspondent of the Charleston *News and Courier* writes as follows:

It would make interesting reading to print some of the comments made by Democratic Senators, and especially Southern Senators, yesterday upon Mr. Carlisle's candidacy, but it would not be so agreeable to Mr. Carlisle himself. To sum up these comments in a single sentence, it may be said that Mr. Carlisle cannot get the delegation of a single Southern State in the convention, much less can he receive the nomination. As one Senator said yesterday, the Democrats of his State would much rather see Cleveland nominated than Carlisle.

This sort of talk was not confined to Southern men. A prominent Northern Democrat, who has himself been mentioned for the Presidency, said that without doubt Carlisle would be the weakest nominee whom the Democrats could name. His nomination would, he said, excite all the old friction and contention, and it would be practically impossible to carry even Kentucky for the Democrats. The refusal of Carlisle to help Blackburn in the bitter Senatorial fight which has just closed would be remembered, and would be the pretext for all the Blackburn Democrats in the State to knife Carlisle at the polls.

A Western Democrat, Mr. Brice, put his comment in a single sentence. "Mr. Carlisle," said he, "is a great and good man, and would make an excellent President if he could be nominated, and if he could be elected." With Mr. Price, as with Touchstone, there is much virtue in an "if."

The Washington *Star* says, in reference to the same matter:

"There is such a bitter feeling in Kentucky, and Carlisle is so seriously involved in the factional fight, that his getting a majority of that delegation is regarded as improbable. Even a "sound money" delegation might not favor him, since many of that faith who are believers in caucus rule and are personally friendly to Blackburn resent the action of Carlisle's friends in the Senatorial fight. But if he should get a majority of the delegates it would probably be in a split convention, and there might be a contest at Chicago.

"It does not appear where outside of Kentucky Mr. Carlisle would show any original strength in the convention."

ST. JAMES-LENT, 1896.

DIVINE SERVICES.

Sundays, 1st, 3rd, 5th, 11 a m, 5 p m
Sundays, 2nd, 4th, 6th, 7.45, 11 a m, 5 p m.
Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, 7.30 a m, 5 p m.
Wednesdays, 11 a m, 8 p m.
Fridays, 11 a m, 8 p m.

THE HOLY COMMUNION.

Sundays, 1st, 3rd, 5th, 11 a m.
Sundays, 2nd, 4th, 6th, 7.45 a m.
Annunciation, 7.30 a m.
Maunday Thursday, 8 p m.

HOLY WEEK.

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, 7.30, 11 a m, 6 p m.
Thursday, 7.30 a m, 6 and 8 p m.
Good Friday, 9 a m, 12 m, 6 p m.
Saturday, 7.30 a m.
Rector's Bible Class, Fridays, 4 p m.
Joint Services, Wednesdays, 8 p. m.
Easter Collections for the Church Debt.
The Bishop's Visitation, Sunday, April 26th.

Seeking Eligible Locations.

Messrs. Jno. Hanson, Wm. Speirman, Wm. Weeks and Jno. Nickels, from Brazil, Indiana, were in the city yesterday, coming from Chadbourn, N. C. They are seeking eligible locations for truck farming and stock raising. Yesterday afternoon Mr. Ed. S. Tennent took the visitors to Wrightsville, and today they will visit Mr. J. H. W. Bonitz's farm near Dudley.

Mr. S. F. Donohue, who has been in the city several days in search of a site for a steam sawmill, left yesterday to close a contract for a mill plant and lands near Long Creek.

New silks, the prettiest ever shown in the city, are on display at C. W. Polvogt & Co.'s. †

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Brotherhood Star Course.

ENGLISH HAND-BELL RINGERS, SHIPP Brothers and Sister, Thursday, March 19th, at Y. M. C. A. Auditorium.

Tickets and reserve seats at Yates' Wednesday. Adults 50 cents; Children 25 cents. mar 17 3t

Most Druggists

Have their own preparation for the Extermination of Bed Bugs, which will explain to most good housekeepers why they do not keep or handle the justly celebrated

"Cornean's Bed Bug Interceptic."

You can get it at

JAMES D. NUTT'S,
mar 19 tf Drug Store.

The Sampson Democrat,

Published Every Thursday.

L. A. BETHUNE, Editor and Prop'r.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:

One Year $1; Six Months 50c.

It pays business men to advertise in it. Rates and sample copies furnished upon application.

Address

The Sampson Democrat,
feb 16 tf CLINTON, N. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. W. NORWOOD, President. W. J. TOOMER, Cashier.

W. C. COKER, Jr., Ass't Cashier.

Atlantic National Bank,

Wilmington, N. C.

Liberal Loans made on approved security at Lowest Rates.

No Interest Paid on Deposits.

All Cash Collections remitted for on day of receipt. Accounts of individuals, firms, banks and other corporations solicited. Promptness, Accuracy and Safety Guaranteed.

	Feb 93, 1894.	Feb. 28, 1895.	Feb. 93 1896.
Surplus and Net Profits..	$35,920	$37,400	$54,400
Premiums on U. S. Bonds,	3,613	None.	None
Banking House, &c.....	15,600	14,000	10,000

Dividends paid past two years, 6 per cent. per annum.
Last installment of capital paid in October, 1892.
mar 17 tf

Are built in the Largest and Best Equipped Factory in the World.
Waverley BICYCLES
Highest of High Grades.
They embody more points of genuine merit than any other wheels made. No other machines stands so high in the estimation of cyclists, because Waverleys are built on honest value lines, and purchasers receive full value for the investment. Buy a Waverley and you will never be ashamed of your mount.
INDIANA BICYCLE CO.,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
Thomas H. Wright, Agent.

PLEASE STOP

Long enough to look in our window and see what you can buy for

$1.50.

Remember the place 63½ steps east from Front street. Also call for

Ladies' and Misses'

"Wilmington Solid Favorite."

Respectfully,

Mercer & Evans,

H. C. Evans' Old Stand.
mar 15 tf

Beans, Beans, Beans.

Large Stock Just Received

EVERY VARIETY SOLD IN THIS SECTION OF

VEGETABLE

—AND—

Farm Seeds

Truckers and Gardners will find it to their interest to buy from

Robt. R. Bellamy & Co.,

DRUGGISTS AND SEEDSMEN,

Wilmington, N. C.
feb 9 tf

N. C. HAMS.

1,000 pounds N. C. Hams.
500 bbls. Straight Flour.
300 bbls. Family Flour.
150 bbls. common Flour.
25 bbls. best patent Flour.
20 half-barrels patent Flour.
200 bags Shot.
300 kegs Nails.
100 packages Gun Caps.

Please call when in the city. Welcome, trade or no trade.

W. B. COOPER,

Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant,
208 North Water street,
mar 15 tf D&W Wilmington, N. C.

Handkerchief Extracts.

Lovers of Fine Extracts should call at Hardin's Palace Pharmacy and inspect his elegant line of new and fashionable odors. Rhine Violets and Violets of Sicily are especially fine, and are having a big sale.

J. H. HARDIN,
Prop. Palace Pharmacy.
'Phone 55.
128 South Front street, VonKampen Block, Next to Seed Store (old stand). mar 8 tf

THE MORNING STAR,

THE OLDEST DAILY NEWSPAPER IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Only Six-Dollar Daily of its Class in the State.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOHNSON & FORE

NEW SPRING GOODS

Are Now Being Daily Received in Every Department

—AT—

Johnson & Fore's

No. 111 Market St.

Feb 28 tf

BOWDEN LITHIA WATER,

The Only Known Solvent of Stone in the Bladder.

A positive specific for Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Rheumatism, Bright's Disease, and all diseases having their origin in Uric Acid Diathesis,

NERVOUS DYSPEPSIA, and INSOMNIA.

Our Sparkling Table Water Has no Equal.

Beware of Artificial and Imitation Lithia Water; they are danger us!

Send postal for Illustrated Booklet.

Bowden Lithia Water

is sold by all dealers, or

Bowden Lithia Springs Co,
174 Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.
mar 8 D&W 1y

Spring DRESS GOODS!

WE ARE RECEIVING THE PRETTIEST LINE EVER SHOWN ON OUR COUNTERS.

SPECIAL.

An attractive line of

BLACK DRESS GOODS

in fancy weaves from

50c to $1 50 Per Yard.

To get them introduced to our trade they will be offered a great deal below real value.

You will find it to your interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

NOTICE.—Look out for our

Special Sales Week.

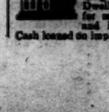
WATCH FOR OUR NEXT AD.

Yours anxious to please,

J. H. REHDER & CO.,

'Phone 116. Next Fourth Street Bridge.
Car fare paid on purchases of $3 00 or over.
mar 10 tf

D. O'Connor,



REAL ESTATE AGENT, Wilmington, N. C. Stores, Offices and Dwellings for rent, Houses and Lots for sale on easy terms. Rents, taxes and insurance attended to promptly Cash loaned on improved city real estate. sep 19 tf

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily news paper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, at $6 00 per year, $3 00 for six months, $1 5 for three months, 50 cents for one month, to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 12 cents per week for any period from one week to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, $1 00; two days, $1 75; three days, $2 50; four days, $3 00; five days, $3 50; one week, $4 00; two weeks, $6 50; three weeks, $8 50; one month, $10 00; two months $17 00; three months, $24 00; six months, $40 00; twelve months, $60 00. Ten lines of solid Nonpareil type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1 00 per year, 60 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Picnics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Notices under head of "City Items" 20 cents per line for first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

A announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

An extra charge will be made for double-column or triple-column advertisements.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1 00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

The Morning Star.

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 19

A GRAND MODEL FARM.

Secretary Morton, of the United States Department of Agriculture, has just returned to Washington after spending a week or more at Biltmore, the estate of Mr. George Vanderbilt, near Asheville. He went there to see what Mr. Vanderbilt is doing, and returned filled with enthusiasm at what he saw and learned. To a person who had read nothing of the magnificence of the buildings and the appointments of that estate his description would seem like the language of a flighty fancy and wild exaggeration that it would be hard to accept as literally true, but there is no exaggeration in it for every one who has been there says substantially the same.

It is to-day, even in its incompleteness, the finest estate on earth, owned by potentate or private individual. No crowned head in the world, Mr. Morton says, has such a palatial residence, so attractive, complete, convenient and elegant in all its features, and everything around it is in keeping with the lavish liberality displayed in that monumental pile of granite, marble, brick and steel.

There are 95,000 acres in the estate, every foot of which is under some kind of cultivation, and every part of which is accessible by paved and macadamized roads, forming one of the most extensive and perfect systems of roads to be found on this or any other continent. One may drive for a hundred miles on these roads without going over the same ground twice, and without going outside of the estate. There is a department for everything—flowers, fruits, grains, grasses, vines, shrubbery, forestry, cattle, horses, hogs, sheep, poultry, and every department is under the charge of men selected on account of their special qualifications and reputation, many of them being professors chosen from agricultural schools and institutions in Europe and this country.

The impression with some is, and perhaps generally, that this is one of Mr. Vanderbilt's whims, on which he is spending a good many millions of dollars for which he has no particular use, to build a monument to his pride, where he and his friends may while away the hours in luxurious ease. But Mr. Morton says this is all a mistake, that nothing was further from the thoughts of the young founder of Biltmore, whose ambition was a much more commendable and noble one. He is simply conducting an experimental farm on a superb and magnificent scale, such as only a man of open-handed liberality and of immense wealth could carry out. He is spending more money in his experimental operations on those lands than the United States Government expends on the Department of Agriculture and employs more men than the Department of Agriculture employs. While everything is done scientifically, according to the most approved methods, it is also done in a practical way so as to arrive at practical results, the object being to demonstrate what can be done in practical agriculture, not how to raise one dollar's worth of something at a cost of ten dollars, feats which are sometimes accomplished by fancy farmers. This is what might be called a model farm which Mr. Vanderbilt with his many millions has established among the looming mountains where probably no other human being would have thought of such an undertaking. He is a modest man, and while he is interested in the work he has chosen he doubtless takes pride in it, and he may well do so, for it is a grand work.

It would not be easy to estimate the prospective value of such an object lesson to the agriculturists of this section of the country if the people study it and avail themselves of it, both for this and for coming generations, for Mr. Vanderbilt is demonstrating not only the best and most valuable crops to produce in that section of the country, the kind best adapted to the soil and the climatic conditions, but also the capacity of the soil to produce plants already in cultivation, and some which had not been previously cultivated. It has been said that the man who makes two blades of grass grow where one grew before is greater than the warrior who slays his thousands. Mr. Vanderbilt is not only doing that but he is introducing new varieties of grass and testing their adaptability to the lands of that section of the State and is thus doing invaluable service to the people of that section and of the State, and not only of this State but of adjoining States, which will in time reap benefit from it.

There is no department of human industry which presents such a field for object lessons as agriculture does, for what one man can do in plowing, planting and harvesting another can do when the same methods are employed. The man of limited means cannot, of course, do it as effectually and extensively as the man of unlimited means, but he can with such object lessons before him improve his methods and be an immense gainer thereby, and he may thus also learn that there is after all more in the man than in the land.

In speaking of Biltmore, Mr. Morton gave the interesting bit of information that he had learned that it is the owner's intention to leave this estate, when he dies, as a legacy to the public.

MINOR MENTION.

The bimetallists of England are keeping up the fight for bimetallism, and are evidently gaining ground, if we may judge from the expressions of some of the English papers. The cable dispatches published yesterday announced that Mr. Herbert Whitley was about to offer in the House of Commons a resolution declaring that the instability of the relative values of gold and silver since the action of the Latin Union in 1873 has proved injurious to the best interests of the country, and urging the Government to do all in its power to bring about international agreement as to the ratio between gold and silver. One of the most significant utterances in this connection is that by the Pall Mall *Gazette* that the Government would probably accept this resolution in a modified form. The only trouble about carrying a resolution like this through the British Parliament, and then having it carried out in good faith, is that the money power dominates there and can prevent any action being taken which it deems adverse to its interests. England may and doubtless will some day reinstate silver, but it will not be until she is forced to do it, and the money power can no longer hold out against the cry of distress coming from a perishing commerce, without which England would lose her prestige and her place among the commercial nations of the earth. The way to get England into this movement quickly is for other nations to move without her, and the way to get other nations to move is for the United States to lead in the restoration of silver regardless of what other nations may do, as they led in the degradation of it in 1873 regardless of what other nations did or might do. This country is big enough to lead and not follow at the tail of the procession.

* *
*

The agony in Kentucky is over for the present and with the exception of the figure the military cut at the close it ended about as all observant people who kept their eyes on the situation and noticed developments from day to day thought it would. A change of a couple votes at almost any time in the struggle would have elected a Senator, and it required some masterly leadership to hold the respective forces as solidly together as they were held, from beginning to end, with all the excitement and all the pressure that was brought to bear upon them. Practically speaking, as far as representation in the Senate goes, the State is not materially affected by the failure to elect a Senator, for Senator Blackburn's term does not expire until March 4th, 1897. The result is a triumph for Senator Blackburn, who had not only to fight and checkmate the Republicans, who lacked but one or two votes of having enough to elect a Senator, but also the recalcitrant, so called "sound money" Democrats who refused to go into the Democratic caucus and persistently fought and plotted against him to the end. They would have beaten him if they had dared to defy public sentiment by voting for a Republican. If they had acted simply on their own judgment and in accordance with their idea of fealty to *their* constituents, the case wouldn't have been so bad, but the unpleasant feature of their obstinate refusal to listen to the voice of the majority of their own party, is that they were encouraged in this by Secretary Carlisle and other representatives of the administration. The presenation of Secretary Carlisle's name as a candidate in opposition to Blackburn, whether with or without his consent, was also unfortunate, for that left him open to the charge of seeking his own election, while professing to be desirous only of seeing some "sound money" man elected. There is no doubt that the overwhelming sentiment of the Democracy of Kentucky is with Senator Blackburn.

Senator Cullom, of Illinois, says he is a candidate for the Republican nomination for the Presidency, but is not spending time or money to secure it. If that be so Mr. Cullom may as well retire now and save himself the mental cogitation that he might be subjected to before the St. Louis trouble begins.

At a fair recently held in New Orleans for the benefit of an Infirmary the total receipts were $60,901.33, expenses $6,780.34, making the net receipts $54,120.39. That was doing a pretty fair business.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— The reason why Cuba was not mentioned in the Ohio Republican platform was that Mr. McKinley had received a petition from New York merchants deprecating any talk upon the subject. The New York business men evidently knew who was editor-in chief of the great literary effort.—*Phil. Record, Dem.*

—— The report that McKinley had Alabama's dark colored delegation tied up in a parcel, with a string around it, is strenuously denied by the Moseley men, who say Reed has made a success of his still hunt in this State. The fusion in Birmingham yesterday is a distinct victory for Reed.—*Mobile Register, Dem.*

—— If Mark Hanna shovels the gold out liberally to them the Republican prætorian guards will hand the imperial purple over to McKinley. The nomination and election of William McKinley to the Presidency, and the restoration of the Republican party to power in all branches of the Government, mean millions to Hanna and the other iron barons of the country. The putting of a good, stiff tariff on iron means higher prices for their product. That is why they spend money on McKinley.—*New York Mercury Dem.*

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Carthage *Blade*: Mr. John Ray, who lived on Little River, died last Saturday, after an illness of several months. He was upwards of 60 years of age.

—Lumberton *Robesonian*: We learn that Mr. Wm. Harding had his house and all of its contents, including even his wife's shoes, burned before day last Saturday morning.

— Raleigh *Press-Visitor*: Miss Maggie L. Collins died at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Collins, on North Person street, at one o'clock this morning. She had been an invalid for some time.

— Chatham *Record*: A negro convict from Cumberland county, who had been sentenced to work on the roads in this county, escaped from the convict quarters at Ore Hill several days ago, but kindly left a letter in his bunk saying that some of his folks were sick and that he would return in a few days.

— Smithfield *Herald*: Mrs. Emily Dodd died at her home near here last Saturday evening at the advanced age of 83. —— One of the most remarkable business transactions we have yet heard of occurred in Benson some days ago. Mr. C. W. Anderson sold Mr. C. C. Ryals a horse and received in payment 800 dozen eggs, and had 900 dozen left. The statement is absolutely true.

— Charlotte *News*: Mr. Burwell Love, a well known citizen of Crab Orchard township, died at his home last night from an attack of pneumonia. —— Mrs. W. N. McKee died at her home in Providence township this morning, after a brief illness with consumption. —— The Southern Union plant in this city is being equipped with new presses, better facilities having been made necessary by its increased business. It is the largest ready print house between New York and Atlanta, and furnishes ready prints for 120 papers.

TWINKLINGS.

— Watts—Did you ever know of anyone dying for love?

Potts—Once I knew a fellow who starved to death after being refused by an heiress.—*Exchange.*

— At High Pressure—I hear that Dobbs' baby is a little mite of a thing. Does it cry much?

With all its mite.—*Free Press.*

— "Darling, did you sing any pretty songs at Sunday School?"

"Yes, mamma, we sung a lovely one, about 'Greenland's ice cream mountains'"—*Chicago Record.*

Brown—Ever see such a quarrelsome character as Smith?

Jones—Never. I think he'd provoke a professional pugilist in a fight.—*Brooklyn Life.*

— At a suburban theatre, during a performance of the "Tour de Nesle," the herald announces, "The King!"

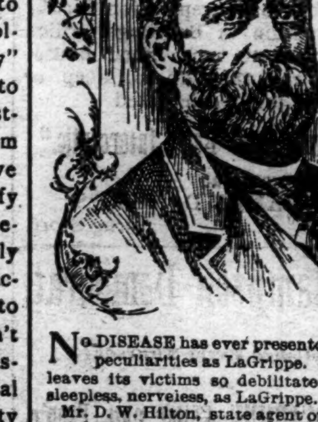
Voice from the gallery—"What! him the King? Why, he owes me half a crown!"—*Etoile Belge.*

— How do the De Tompkyns manage with the baby in that tiny flat?

Oh, they have a first-rate scheme. They keep him in the deepest of the bureau drawers, and when he cries they shut him up at once.—*New York Tribune.*

From LaGrippe.

How Dr. Miles' Nervine Restored One of Kentucky's Business Men to Health.



NO DISEASE has ever presented so many peculiarities as LaGrippe. No disease leaves its victims so debilitated, useless, sleepless, nerveless, as LaGrippe.

Mr. D. W. Hilton, state agent of the Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Kentucky, says: "In 1889 and '90 I had two severe attacks of LaGrippe, the last one attacking my nervous system with such severity that my life was despaired of. I had not slept for more than two months except by the use of narcotics that stupefied me, but gave me no rest. I was only conscious of intense mental weakness, agonizing bodily pain and the fact that I was hourly growing weaker.

When in this condition, I commenced using Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine. In two days I began to improve and in one month's time I was cured, much to the surprise of all who knew of my condition. I have been in excellent health since and have recommended your remedies to many of my friends."

Louisville, Jan. 22, 1895. D. W. HILTON.

Dr. Miles' Nervine Restores Health.

BACKACHE and RHEUMATISM relieved by Dr. Miles' Nerve Plasters.

For sale by all Druggists. change.
June 15 1y sa tu th

HEALTHY KIDNEYS MAKE PURE BLOOD.

"The Best Medicine in the World."

Yours was received. You asked me what do I think about your pills, and what was my complaint. It was soreness of the muscles, pain in the back, pimples on the face and sallow skin. After taking one box of Sparagus Kidney Pills, I was satisfied they did me good, and I like to talked myself to death about them. I recommended them to my druggists, Brannon & Carson, and have sold a dozen boxes of them. Every one who I can see suffering with rheumatism, I tell them to buy a box of Dr. Hobbs Sparagus Kidney Pills. I brag about them to my friends so much that the boys call me "Hobbs." The reason I know they did me good, is because I stopped taking everything else to see what they would do, and they did just what you said they would do. They are just the best medicine in the world.

CHARLIE THWEATT,
327 6th Ave., Columbus, Ga.

Dr. Hobbs Sparagus Kidney Pills

Are endorsed by Physicians and Druggists. They cause the kidneys to filter all uric acid and other poisons or impurities from the blood.

Cures Rheumatism, Gout, Eczema, Anæmia, Pimples, Bad Blood, Bright's Disease, Malaria, Backache, Kidney Pains, Dropsy, Pain in the Abdomen, Frequent Urination, Inflammation of Kidneys, etc.

Fifty cents a box. A valuable book mailed free.

HOBBS MEDICINE CO., Chicago or San Francisco.

TAKEAPILL. Take the best. Take Hobbs. Dr. Hobbs Little Liver Pills don't gripe. Price 10c.

FAMOUS SINGLE PEARLS.

The Shah of Persia Has One Delicate Gem Worth Over Half a Million.

It is not generally appreciated that there are enormous fortunes in single pearls, and that a few individuals and great potentates have jewels of this sort which are literally worth a king's ransom. In all the world there is no more famous pearl than the Tavernier, now in the possession of the shah of Persia. This remarkable gem came to this eastern king by descent and is a genuinely remarkable curiosity. It derives its name from having been sold by the traveler Tavernier 200 years ago to the then ruler of Persia. The price then was $500,000. It is now worth more than $650,000.

Another eastern king, the iman of Muscat, has in his collection a pearl worth $165,000, weighing 12¼ carats. Through it the daylight can be seen. Princess Yousoupoff's finest gem is wonderfully beautiful. Valued at $180,000, it was first heard of in 1620, when Georgibus of Calais sold it to Philip IV of Spain. Eighty thousand dollars is the figure that it is approximated the pope's pearl would bring. One of Leo's predecessors became possessed of it in a manner which has not been told, and it has descended in regular course to the present incumbent of St. Peter's throne.

This, so far as is known, exhausts the list of truly celebrated pearls. There are many remarkable pearl necklaces whose value is extraordinary. These necklaces are made up gradually, pearl after pearl being added to the set, and leading jewelers are constantly on the lookout to procure gems of like rarity to extend the chain. On the whole, pink pearls are not especially valuable, black ones bringing far higher prices, and pearls that are white being sought next after them. Queen Victoria of England has a necklace of pin pearls that is worth $80,000, and the dowager empress of Germany one made of 32 pearls which would bring easily $125,000.

The Rothschild women have, however, gems of this sort that far exceed in value those of royalty. Baroness Gustave de Rothschild possesses one made up of five rows of pearls, the whole chain being valued at $200,000. Baroness Adolphe de Rothschild owns a circlet that in all probability would fetch even at a forced sale $250,000.

Even more brilliant, because it has seven rows, is the necklace of the dowager empress of Russia. The gems, however, are not quite as fine as those in the Rothschild collection. The casket of this royal lady is the most famous in the world from a gem point of view. Hardly second to it is that of the empress of Austria, whose black pearls are noted throughout Europe for their extreme beauty and rarity.

What has become of the white pearls of the Empress Eugenie, sold at the close of the Franco-Prussian war, has never been made known. The value of these was some $60,000, and they were gathered together in a very beautiful necklace that frequently graced the neck of that unfortunate queen.—New York World.

The Chinese.

The merchant class of China is composed of polite, patient, extremely shrewd, well dressed pattern shopkeepers. The leisure class is graceful, polished and amiable, but the peasantry remind one of the country folk of Europe, excepting Russia.

As compared with Japan, one feature of every view is strikingly in favor of China. The dress and behavior of the Chinese will not offend Europeans. The women are modest and dress in a baggy garment which completely covers them.

In spite of their modesty Chinese girls do flirt and in proper European fashion. At church they make eyes at the young men and on the way to school.

The most beautiful women of China are of Soo-Chow. They are, as a rule, prettier than the women of Japan.

The Chinese thrash rice by taking a handful and beating a log with it to scatter the kernels on the ground. The farmers break up the soil and punch holes in it for seeds with a stick.

Women who are married wear their back hair in a coil held in place by a narrow bar of gilt metal or imitation jade stone. The young girls wear the coil at one side of the head and stick a white flower in.—Exchange.

A Reminder.

"I do not hesitate, Mr. Stalate," she remarked gently, "to say that you are a young man of excellent habits, but I am very much afraid that you would spend too much of your time away from home."

"Why do you think so?"

"Because," and she yawned a little, "you spend so much time away from home now."—Washington Star.

Heat and the Eyes.

The fact appears that there is a very marked difference in the way temperature is borne by the eyes when it is below 2,000 degrees F. and when above that heat. Up to such a degree a man can look at the metal in a furnace with comparative ease, but before it reaches 3,000 degrees he is compelled to wear colored glasses.

In Mexico.

From the top of the cathedral spire in Mexico you can see the entire city, and the most striking feature of the view is the absence of chimneys. There is not a chimney in all Mexico, nor a grate, nor a stove, nor a furnace. All the cooking is done with charcoal in Dutch ovens.

Butchers Are Good Riders.

It is a curious fact that all butchers are natural horsemen. It is hard to explain, but is perhaps due to their dealing in meat, which makes them like horse flesh.—Buffalo Enquirer.

FLOOD OF THE NILE.

THE GREATEST EVENT OF ALL THE YEAR AT CAIRO.

Impressive Ceremonies at the Cutting of the Bank to Allow the Water to Flow Into the Canal—The Ancient Nilometer on the Island of Roda.

The tourist who only comes to Egypt to shun "winter and foul weather" knows nothing of the majestic glories of the Nile flood. The ancient Nilometer at the south end of the island of Roda, just above Cairo, is one of the most interesting sights of the place. The water enters from the river by a culvert into a well about 18 feet square, with a graduated stone pillar in the center. On each side of the well is a recess about 6 feet wide and 8 feet deep, surmounted by a pointed arch, over which is carved in relief a Kufic inscription, and a similar inscription is carried all around the well, consisting of verses of the Koran. A staircase goes down the well, from the steps of which the initiated may read the height of the water on the pillar, but they are few in number, and the hereditary sheikh of the Nilometer, whose duty it is to keep the record, is a person of some importance. The Nilometer dates from A. D. 861, and I believe in the archives of Cairo may be found the daily record for 1,000 years.

I need hardly tell you that when our English engineers took the river in hand we established a number of gauges at Wadi-Halia, Assuan, Cairo and many other points on more scientific principles than the venerable Nilometer of the Roda island.

After the river has begun to rise its height is daily chanted through the Cairo streets until it reaches 16 cubits on the gauge. At this point the Khalig el Masri, the old canal that flows through the heart of Cairo, is opened—up to this point it is dry, and full or empty it is little more than a sanitary abomination at present, but in former days it occupied an important place, and when the Nile water was high enough to flow down its bed it was looked on that the flood had fairly set in, and that the kindly fruits of the earth might be duly expected.

The head of this canal is on the right bank of the river, just south of Cairo. The water enters a channel some 30 feet wide, with a high wall on its left and a sloping bank on its right or southern flank. The water then flows under the pointed arch of an old stone bridge. The bed of the canal is cleared so that it would flow in at a gauge of about 14½ cubits, but an earthen bank is thrown across it about four feet higher.

There is no more interesting ceremony in Egypt than the annual cutting of the khalig, as the opening ceremony is called. It takes place between Aug. 5 and 15. Days before preparations are made for the festival. Tents with innumerable lamps are placed along the wall on the one side. Frames for all manner of fireworks are erected on the sand bank on the other side. All the notables are there in full uniform or in canonicals. The khedive himself or his representative, the Sheikh ul Islam, the highest dignitary of the Mohammedan faith; the Sheikh el Bekri, the Sheikh el Sadat, all the learned scribes of the great university of the Azhar, the cabinet ministers and under secretaries, the sirder of the army and his staff, the judges and the financiers.

The Egyptian troops are turned out, salutes are fired, and about 8 o'clock in the warm summer night the classes all assemble under the gayly lighted tents, the masses crowd round the frames for the fireworks, the street is lined with harem carriages full of closely veiled figures, though it is not much that they can see from their broughams. Out in the river just opposite the canal's mouth is moored an old hulk of a certain seagoing outline, which has been towed up from Bulak during the day and is an emblem of the time when the great republic of Venice sent an envoy to witness the ceremony. This boat is full of lamps, and fireworks too. As the night deepens the excitement increases. The populace on the bridge and opposite bank are shouting, yelling and dancing wildly round the fireworks.

On the other side are the gay uniforms and lighted tents, from which we can look over the wall down on the dark water, where you see brown figures plunging in and, waist deep, digging with their hoes at the embankment that blocks the canal's mouth. Long before midnight the fireworks have gone out and left the splendid stars to themselves; the grandees have all gone to bed, but the people keep up the revelry, and in the morning, by 7:30, every one has come back. Then but little of the bank is left uncut, and a few more strokes of the big hoes will do it, and the brown skins and brown water reflect the bright sunlight from above. Then the Sheik hul Islam solemnly thanks the Almighty, Allah the all powerful, the all merciful. He implores his blessing on the flood, and at a signal the bank is cut, the waters rush in, and with them a crowd of swimmers. A bag of silver piasters is scattered among them, and the ceremony is at an end.—Nature.

Always on Time.

Washington had many admirable traits worthy of imitation, and one of them was rigid punctuality. This was well illustrated by an incident during his visit to Boston 100 years ago. Having appointed 8 o'clock in the morning as the hour at which he should set out for Salem, he mounted his horse just as the Old South clock was striking that hour. The company of cavalry which was to escort him did not arrive till after his departure and did not overtake him till he had reached Charles river bridge.—Exchange.

Concealment No Longer Necessary.

Mrs. Oldun—Why, my dear, you look ten years older since you were married.

Mrs. Youngun—And I am. You know I have been only 22 for the past ten years.—Detroit Free Press.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R R BELLAMY †

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind †

A Household Treasure.

D. W. Fuller, of Canajoharie, N. Y., says that he always keeps Dr. King's New Discovery in the house and his family has always found the very best results to follow its use: that he would not be without if procurable. G. A. Dykeman, Druggist, Catskill, says that Dr. King's New Discovery is undoubtedly the best Cough remedy; that he has used it in his family for eight years, and it has never failed to do all that is claimed for it. Why not try a remedy so long tried and tested. Trial bottles at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. †

EVERY FAMILY SHOULD KNOW THAT

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN-KILLER

Is a very remarkable remedy, both for INTERNAL and EXTERNAL use, and wonderful in its quick action to relieve distress.

Pain-Killer is a sure cure for Sore Throat, Coughs, Chills, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera, and all Bowel Complaints.

Pain-Killer IS THE BEST remedy known for Sea Sickness, Sick Headache, Pain in the Back or Side, Rheumatism and Neuralgia.

Pain-Killer is unquestionably the BEST LINIMENT MADE. It brings speedy and permanent relief in all cases of Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Severe Burns, &c.

Pain-Killer is the well tried and trusted friend of the Mechanic, Farmer, Planter, Sailor, and in fact all classes wanting a medicine always at hand, and safe to use internally or externally with certainty of relief.

IS RECOMMENDED

By Physicians, by Missionaries, by Ministers, by Methodists, by Nurses in Hospitals.

BY EVERYBODY.

Pain-Killer is a Medicine Chest in itself, and few vessels leave port without a supply of it.

☞ No family can afford to be without this invaluable remedy in the house. Its price brings it within the reach of all, and it will annually save many times its cost in doctors' bills.

Beware of imitations. Take none but the genuine "PERRY DAVIS."

dec 17 tu thsa

The Thorough Woman.

Thoroughness would be a good onward cry for the advancing women—I say advancing with emphasis, for really the advanced women are not on hand in any considerable number.

To a large extent those who are to be of value when they arrive are holding back for good equipment.

They know that men require proper mental habiliment for the war of life, and the first rate women who expect to cope—not fight—with first rate men in the struggle of the world realize that they must be prepared to halt for repairs. And thoroughness is a mighty fine battleax.

Putting on a little veneer and pretending to know never deceives ourselves, and rarely any one else, save for a very short time. Life, like love, is a leveler, and if we live among folks they soon find out just how much we don't know, and the weak spots in our armor become the bullseyes for their shafts.

I tell you the trumpet blast of progress isn't "all cry and no wool!"—Polly Pry in New York Recorder.

The Point of Touch.

Mrs. McSwatters—And what did the doctor say?

The Invalid—He didn't say anything. He just touched me.

Mrs. McSwatters—Your pulse?

The Invalid—No; my pocketbook.—Syracuse Post.

"Take no thought for the morrow," is now understood in an entirely different manner from that in which it was intended when the King James version was prepared. Then the expression "to take thought" was universal as a synonym for anxious solicitude.

Did You Ever

Try Electric Bitters as a remedy for your troubles? If not, get a bottle now and get relief. This medicine has been found to be peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all Female Complaints, exerting a wonderful direct influence in giving strength and tone to the organs If you have Loss of Appetite, Constipation, Headache, Fainting Spells, or are Nervous, Sleepless, Excitable, Melancholy or troubled with Dizzy Spells, Electric Bitters is the medicine, you need. Health and Strength are guaranteed by its use. Large bottles only fifty cents at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. †

Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the article quoted.

BAGGING—		
2-lb Jute	@	5¼
Standard	7¼ @	6¼
WESTERN SMOKED—		
Hams ℔ lb	13½ @	14
Sides ℔ lb	7 @	7½
Shoulders ℔ lb	6¾ @	7
DRY SALTED—		
Sides ℔ lb	5¾ @	6
Shoulders ℔ lb	5½ @	4¾
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—		
Second-hand, each	1 00 @	1 10
New New York, each	1 35 @	1 40
New City, each	@	1 40
BEESWAX ℔ lb	26 @	27
BRICKS—		
Wilmington, ℔ M	6 50 @	7 00
Northern	9 00 @	14 00
BUTTER—		
North Carolina, ℔ lb	15	
Northern	23 @	
CORN MEAL—		
Per bushel, in sacks	42½ @	45
Virginia Meal	43½ @	45
COTTON TIES—℔ bundle	@	85
CANDLES—℔ lb—		
Sperm	18 @	25
Adamantine	9 @	10
CHEESE—℔ lb—		
Northern Factory	10 @	11
Dairy, Cream	11 @	12
State	.... @	10
COFFEE—℔ lb—	27 @	28
Laguyra	20 @	23
Rio	15 @	19
DOMESTICS—		
Sheeting, 4-4, ℔ yard	-	5¾
Yarns, ℔ bunch	18 @	20
EGGS—℔ dozen	10 @	10½
FISH		
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ barrel	22 00 @	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ half-barrel	11 00 @	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ℔ barrel	16 00 @	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ℔ half-barrel	8 00 @	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ℔ barrel	13 00 @	14 00
Mullets, ℔ barrel	3 00 @	3 25
Mullets, ℔ pork barrel	5 75 @	6 00
N. C. Roe Herring ℔ keg	3 00 @	3 25
Dry Cod, ℔ lb	5 @	10
" Extra	3 25 @	3 50
FLOUR—℔ barrel—		
Low grade	3 25 @	3 50
Choice	3 25 @	3 50
Straight	4 10 @	4 25
First Patent	@	4 10
GLUE—℔ lb—	7½ @	10
GRAIN—℔ bushel—		
Corn, from store, bags—White	45 @	47½
Corn, cargo, in bulk—White	@	42½
Corn, cargo, in bags—White	@	44½
Oats, from store	32½ @	35
Oats, Rust Proof	40 @	45
Cow Peas	50 @	60
HIDES, ℔ lb—		
Green	.... @	5
Dry	.... @	8
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs—		
Eastern	.... @	1 05
Western	@	90
North River	@	85
HOOP IRON, ℔ lb	2 @	2¼
LARD, ℔ lb—		
Northern	6½ @	9
North Carolina	6 @	10
LIME, ℔ barrel	....	1 25
LUMBER (city sawed) ℔ M feet—		
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00 @	20 00
Rough-Edge Plank	15 00 @	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00 @	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00 @	22 00
Scantling and Board, common	14 00 @	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon—		
New Crop Cuba, in hhds	.. @	22
" " " in bbls	.... @	23
Porto Rico, in hhds	25 @	27½
" " in bbls	25 @	30
Sugar-House, in hhds	12 @	14
" " in bbls	.... @	15
Syrup, in bbls	13 @	25
NAILS, ℔ keg, Cut, 60d basis	2 35 @	2 45
PORK, ℔ barrel—		
City Mess	11 50 @	12 00
Rump	@	11 00
Prime	@	11 00
ROPE, ℔ lb	10 @	22
SALT ℔ sack Alum	.... @	75
Liverpool	.... @	65
Lisbon	.... @	....
American	@	55
on 125 ℔ Sacks	40 @	45
SHINGLES 7-inch, ℔ M	5 00 @	7 00
Common	2 00 @	2 50
Cypress Saps	4 50 @	5 00
Cypress Hearts	.... @	7 50
SUGAR, ℔ lb—Standard Granu'd	5½ @	5¼
Standard A	@	4½
White Ex. C	@	4½
Extra C, Golden	4 @	4½
C. Yellow	@	3¾
SOAP, ℔ lb—Northern	3½ @	4
STAVES, ℔ M—W. O. Barrel	8 00 @	14
R. O. Hogshead	@	10 00
TIMBER, ℔ M feet—Shipping	00 @	9 00
Mill, Prime	00 @	7 00
Mill, Fair	6 50 @	4 50
Common Mill	4 00 @	3 50
Inferior to Ordinary	00 @	3 00
TALLOW, ℔ lb	5 @	
WHISKEY, ℔ gallon—Northern	1 00 @	2
North Carolina	1 00 @	2
WOOL, ℔ lb—Washed	14 @	
Clear of burrs	12½ @	
Burry	@	

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, March 18.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Firm at 25½ cents per gallon for country and 26 cents for machine-made casks.

ROSIN.—Market firm at $1 30 per bbl for Strained and $1 35 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market firm at 90 cents per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market firm at $1 30 per barrel for Hard and $1 70 for Soft.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine 33½c; rosin, strained, $1 15; good strained $1 20; tar $1 00; crude turpentine $1 10, 1 60, 1 70.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine	90
Rosin	155
Tar	149
Crude Turpentine	11

Receipts same day last year—64 casks spirits turpentine, 371 bbls rosin, 274 bbls tar, 9 bbls crude turpentine.

PEANUTS.

North Carolina—Prime, 60@65c per bushel of 28 pounds; Extra Prime, 70c; Fancy, 75c.

Virginia—Extra Prime, 70@75c; Fancy, 80c.

COTTON MARKET.

Market steady on a basis of 7⅜c for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	5	cts ℔ lb
Good Ordinary	6 1-16	" "
Low Middling	6 15-16	" "
Middling	7⅜	" "
Good Middling	7 11-16	" "

Same day last year, middling 5⅜c.

Receipts—256 bales; same day last year 326.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Evening—Money on call was firm at 3@4 cent., last loan at 3, and closing offered at 3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5½@6 per cent. Sterling exchange easy; actual business in bankers' bills 486½@486¾ for sixty days and 487½@487¾ for demand. Commercial bills 485½@486¼. Government bonds steady; United States coupon fours 110½; United States twos 95 bid. State bonds dull; North Carolina fours 103 bid, North Carolina sixes 122¼. Railroad bonds lower.

Silver at the Stock Exchange to-day was higher.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, March 18—Evening Cotton quiet; middling gulf 8¼c; middling 8c.

Cotton futures—market closed steady; March 7 66; April 7 69, May 7 79, June 7 79, July 7 79, August 7 80, September 7 40, October 7 28, November 7 23, December 7 26; January 7 28. Sales 326,800 bales.

Cotton—net receipts —— bales; gross 2,563 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,916 bales; to France —— bales; to the Continent 1,000 bales; forwarded 616 bales; sales 146 bales, sales to spinners 146 bales; stock (actual) 163,990 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 9 743 bales; exports to Great Britain 11,996 bales; to France —— bales; to the Continent 1,00 bales; stock 667,322 bales.

Total so far this week—Net receipts 45 470 bales; exports to Great Britain 55,785 bales; to France 550 bales; to the Continent 23,526 bales.

Total since September 1—Net receipts 4,616,693 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,723,672 bales; exports to France 417,329 bales; exports to the Continent 1,367,820 bales.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Flour was steady and unchanged in prices, Southern was flour steady; common to extra fair $2 40@3 00; good to choice $3 00@3 30. Wheat—spot dull and firm; No. 2 red in store and at elevator 79½c, afloat 80¾; options were fairly active; No. 2 red March —c; April —c; May 70½c; June 69¾c; July — September 69½c. Corn—spot dull but steady; No. 2 at elevator 37½c; afloat 38½c; options were dull and firm; March 37½c; May 35¾c; July 36⅜. Oats—spot dull and firmer; options quiet and firmer; March 25c; May 25c; spot prices—No 2 25½@25½c; No. 2 white 27; mixed Western 25½@26. Hay quiet and unchanged. Wool in moderate demand and unchanged. Beef dull and unchanged; beef hams quiet at $14 50@15 00, tierced dull; city extra India mess $15 00@16 50. Cut meats quiet and steady; pickled bellies 4⅞c; shoulders 4½@4¾c, hams 8¼@8c. Lard dull, weak, Western steam at $5 55, city $5 00; May $5 65 refined quiet, weak; Continent $5 80; South America $6 15, compound $4 62½@4 87½. Pork steady and quiet; mess $10 00@10 50. Butter firm, steady and unchanged. Cotton seed oil dull and unchanged. Rice firm and unchanged. Molasses unchanged; demand moderate. Peanuts quiet; fancy hand-picked 4¾@5. Coffee—options steady and unchanged to 15 points up; March $13 15@13 20; April $12 95; May $12 70@12 75; July $12 05, September $11 25; December $10 85; spot Rio dull but steady; No. 7 $13 87½. Sugar—raw firm and quiet; fair refining 3⅜c bid; centrifugal, 96 test 4 8-16c bid. Freights to Liverpool were quiet; cotton by steam 3-32d; grain by steam 1¾d.

CHICAGO, March 18—Cash quotations: Flour was firm; unchanged in prices. Wheat—No. 2 spring 61¾@62¾c; No. 2 red 64¾@66c. Corn—No. 2 28⅛@28⅝c. Oats—No. 2, 19⅞. Mess pork, per bbl, $9 45@9 50. Lard, per 100 lbs, $5 22½@5 25. Short rib sides, loose, per 100 lbs, $5 05@5 10. Dry salted shoulders, boxed, per 100 lbs $4 62½@4 75. Short clear sides, boxed, per 100 lbs, $5 37½@5 70. Whiskey per gallon $1 22.

The leading futures ranged as follows—opening, highest, lowest and closing Wheat—No. 2 March 61⅜@61⅝, 62⅛, 61⅜ 61⅝@61⅝; May 63@63⅛, 64, 62⅝, 63⅛@63¼c, July 63⅛@63⅝, 64⅛, 63⅛, 63⅝. Corn—March 28⅛, 28⅝, 28⅜@28⅞, 28⅛; May 29¾, 29⅞, 29⅝@29⅞, 29¾; July 30⅝, 30⅞, 30⅝@30⅞, 30⅞. September 31⅜@31⅞, 32, 31⅜@31⅞, 31⅞@32c. Oats—No. 2 May 20⅜, 20¼@20⅝, 20⅜, 20⅜c; July 20⅝, 20⅝, 20⅜, 20¼@20⅝; September 20⅞, 20⅞, 20⅞, 20⅞. Mess pork, per bbl, May $9 60, 9 62½, 9 50, 9 52½; July $9 80, 9 80, 9 70, 9 75. Lard, per 100 lbs, May $5 37½, 5 40, 5 35, 5 37½; July $5 52½, 5 52½, 5 50, 5 50. Short ribs, per 100 lbs—May $5 15, 5 15, 5 07½, 5 07½; July $5 27½, 5 27½, 5 20, 5 20.

BALTIMORE, March 18.—Flour unchanged. Wheat higher; No. 2 red spot and March 72⅜c; July 70½c. Southern wheat, by sample, 76c; do on grade 75c. Corn firmer; mixed spot. March and April 34@34⅜c; July 35½c; Steamer mixed 32½c. Oats steady; No. 2 white Western 26½c; No 2 mixed do 24½c.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

March 18—Galveston, firm at 7⅝c, net receipts 1,588 bales; Norfolk, firm at 7⅝c, net receipts 1,912 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 8c, net receipts — bales; Boston, quiet at 7⅞c, net receipts 1,517 bales; Wilmington, steady at 7⅜, net receipts 256 bales; Philadelphia, firm at 8⅛c, net receipts 4 bales; Savannah, steady at 7 9-16c, net receipts 1,408 bales, New Orleans, steady at 7⅝c, net receipts 2,333 bales; Mobile, steady at 7 9-16, net receipts 1,400 bales; Memphis, firm at 7⅝, net receipts 318 bales; Augusta, firm at 7 11-16c, net receipts 85 bales; Charleston, firm at 7⅜, net receipts 776 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LIVERPOOL, March 18.—12.30 P. M.—Cotton, demand fair. American middling 4 11-32d. Sales 10,000 bales, of which 9 100 were American; speculation and export 500. Receipts 5,000 bales, of which 4,200 were American. Futures opened firm and demand fair. March 4 19 64d; March and April 4 17-64@4 18-64d; April and May 4 17-64d; May and June 4 15 64@4 16 64d; June and July 4 14 64d; July and August 4 13 64@4 14-64d; August and September 4 10-64d; October and November 3 61-64d; November and December 3 60-64d. Futures firm at the advance.

Tenders of cotton for delivery to-day were 10,000 bales new dockets, and —— bales old dockets.

4 P. M.—March 4 19 64@4 20 64d buyer; March and April 4 18 64@4 19-64d buyer; April and May 4 18 64d seller; May and June 4 17-64d buyer; June and July 4 16 64d seller; July and August 4 15 64d value; August and September 4 11 64@4 12-64d; September and October 4 3 64d seller; October and November 3 26-64d; November and December 3 61 64d seller; December and January 3 61 64d seller. Futures closed steady.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Schr Edith and May, 122 tons, Kelly, Port-au-Prince, Hayti, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Steamer E A Hawes, Ward, Clear Run, Jas Madden.

CLEARED.

Steamer E A Hawes, Ward, Clear Run, Jas Madden.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., March 19, 1896.

SCHOONERS.

Willie A McKay, 146 tons, Matheson, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Thos Clyde, 304 tons, Calhoun, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Marian 245 tons, Shaw, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Levi Hart, 387 tons, Lord, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Fannie Arthur, 614 tons, Douglass, Geo Harriss Son & Co.

Emily F Northam, 316 tons, Johnson, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Falmouth 425 tons, Wallace, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Roger Moore, 351 tons, Miller, Jas T Riley & Co.

Emma S, Cahoon, 60 tons, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

BARQUES.

Matthew Bayard, 378 tons, Norton, Geo Harris, Son & Co.

Hancock, 393 tons Heath, Boston, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

It's our children who will control the world after we are gone—probably you have a nervous, weak or puny child that needs building up; if so, give it BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, which is also good for you or any member of the family who feels unwell.

mar 5 D&W 1y

Save Paying Doctors' Bills

B.B.B. BOTANIC BLOOD BALM

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR ALL BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES

Has been thoroughly tested by eminent physicians and the people for 40 years, and cures quickly and permanently

SCROFULA, ULCERS, ECZEMA, RHEUMATISM, CATARRH, ERUPTIONS, and all manner of EATING, SPREADING and RUNNING SORES. It is by far the best tonic and blood purifier ever offered to the world. Price $1 per bottle, 6 bottles for $5. For sale by druggists.

SENT FREE WONDERFUL CURES. BOOK OF

BLOOD BALM CO., Atlanta, Ga.

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MAXTON BUILDING

—AND—

LOAN ASSOCIATION,

Maxton, N. C.

DIRECTORS.

J. D. Croom, Maxton.
J. S. McRae, Maxton.
Ed. McRae, Maxton.
G. B. Patterson, Maxton.
E. F. McRae, Raemont.
J. H. Morrison, Lumberton.
Wm. H. Bernard, Wilmington.

The attention of Investors in Wilmington is called to the fact that the average profits on Six Series of Stock in this Association have been over

Fourteen Per Cent.

Initiation Fee, 25 Cents per Share. Subscriptions to Stock payable in weekly instalments of 25 Cents per Share.

The management is prudent and economical, as is shown by the fact that the Association has sustained no losses, and its annual expenses, including taxes, are only about Two Hundred Dollars.

J. D. CROOM, President.

W. B. HARKER, Secretary.

June 3 1m

SANTAL-MIDY

Arrests discharges from the urinary organs in either sex in 48 hours.

It is superior to Copaiba, Cubeb, or injections, and free from all bad smell or other inconveniences.

SANTAL-MIDY is contained in small Capsules, which bear the name in black letters, without which none are genuine.

ap 9 tf sa

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine.

SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Philada., Pa.

Sold by all Local Druggists.

ap 4 tf th sa tu

Castoria

for

Infants and Children.

MOTHERS

Do You Know that Paregoric, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, many so-called Soothing Syrups and most remedies for children are composed of opium or morphine?

Do You Know that opium and morphine are stupefying narcotic poisons?

Do You Know that in most countries druggists are not permitted to sell narcotics without labeling them poison?

Do You Know that Castoria is a purely vegetable preparation, and that a list of its ingredients is published with every bottle?

Do You Know that Castoria is the prescription of the famous Dr. Samuel Pitcher? That it has been in use for nearly thirty years, and that more Castoria is now sold than of all other remedies for children combined?

Do You Know that you should not permit any medicine to be given your child unless you or your physician know of what it is composed?

Do You Know that when possessed of this perfect preparation, your children may be kept well and that you may have unbroken rest?

Well These Things are worth knowing. They are facts.

Children Cry

FOR PITCHER'S

Castoria

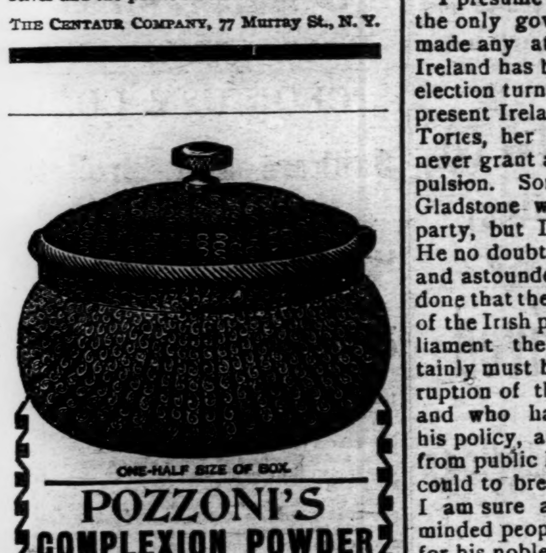
CASTORIA DESTROYS WORMS, ALLAYS FEVERISHNESS, CURES DIARRHŒA AND WIND COLIC, RELIEVES TEETHING TROUBLES AND CURES CONSTIPATION AND FLATULENCY.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

Do not be imposed upon, but insist upon having Castoria, and see that the fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on the wrapper. We shall protect ourselves and the public at all hazards.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray St., N. Y.



ONE-HALF SIZE OF BOX.

POZZONI'S COMPLEXION POWDER

has been the standard for forty years and is more popular to-day than ever before.

POZZONI'S

is the ideal complexion powder—beautifying, refreshing, cleanly, healthful and harmless. A delicate, invisible protection to the face.

With every box of POZZONI'S a magnificent Scovill's GOLD PUFF BOX is given free of charge.

AT DRUGGISTS AND FANCY STORES.

n 4 1y

LEA & PERRINS

Signature is printed in BLUE diagonally across the OUTSIDE wrapper of every bottle of (the Original and Genuine) Worcestershire

SAUCE

As a further protection against all imitations.

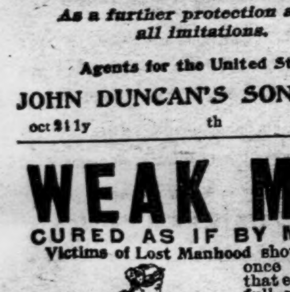
Agents for the United States,

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, N. Y.

oct 31 1y th

WEAK MEN

CURED AS IF BY MAGIC.



Victims of Lost Manhood should send at once for a book that explains how full manly vigor is easily, quickly and permanently restored. No man suffering from weakness can afford to ignore this timely advice. Book tells how full strength, development and tone are imparted to every portion of the body. Sent with positive proofs (sealed) *free* to any man on application.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N.Y.

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Frank H. Stedman, Jas. S. Worth

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INSURANCE.

Fire and Life.

Office at Banking House of the Wilmington Savings and Trust Company

Telephone 162 jan 25 tf

Wanted,

A BARBER. A GOOD MAN CAN GET A first-class situation by applying to

A. PREMPERT,

feb 19 tf No. 11 South Front Street.

The Morning Star.

ERIN'S PATRON SAINT.

ADDRESS BY MR JOHN DYER, BEFORE THE HIBERNIAN SOCIETY, MARCH 17TH, 1896.

The Struggle Must Never be Given Up Until the Shackles are Broken and the Ever-Faithful Isle is Free.

Mr. President and Brother Hibernians: The festival of Ireland's patron Saint has come round again, and her scattered sons are still watching and waiting to see the radience of Freedom's Light shine on her venerable hills. Their hearts are throbbing with apprehension and excitement, hoping for the best, yet still as determined as ever in the history of their race that their old Motherland shall have her rights and enjoy the liberty and happiness of which she has been so long deprived. In celebrating this festival the men of the Irish race recall the memory of a most important event in the history of Christianity and civilization, and one whose influence and effects are felt to day and will be felt for many years yet to come, in almost every quarter of the globe. It is also true that at this particular time, at this most critical period of their nation's history and existence, they feel peculiarly impressed with a sense of their obligation as men and Irishmen and Christians, to strive with renewed zeal and with revived courage and tireless energy, until Ireland shall be restored to her rightful place among the nations.

Ireland's demand for justice and freedom has been too often met by shallow sophistry or scornful sarcasm. Every cruel and cunning device which malignity and meanness could contrive has been had recourse to by Ireland's oppressors to stifle her cries, to hide her wrongs from the world and make it appear that she was not fit for freedom and unworthy of sympathy. But the mask has been torn from the hideous face of Tyranny, the truth is now known in every land on earth—the real purpose of her enemies fully understood; which is to keep her in perpetual bondage. From every civilized land, from orient to occident, the cry has gone forth that this land, that has done so much for civilization in the past and suffered so much for freedom's cause, must have justice done her at whatever cost, no matter what obstacles may be interposed.

On this occassion I will not attempt anything in reference to the early history of Saint Patrick, as I presume most of you are well posted on that subject and know all that can be known. But I will confine myself to a few remarks on the condition of Ireland during the present century down to our time, and consider what policy is best for her to pursue to enable her to get her rights.

I presume you are all aware that the only government that has ever made any attempt to do justice to Ireland has been by the late general election turned out of power, and at present Ireland is in the hands of the Tories, her natural enemies, who never grant any reform without compulsion. Some may think that Mr. Gladstone went back on the Irish party, but I am not one of those. He no doubt has been discouraged and astounded that after all he has done that there should be any portion of the Irish people supporting in Parliament the Parnellites, who certainly must be charged with the disruption of the Parliamentary party and who have uniformly opposed his policy, and since his retirement from public life have done all they could to break up the Liberal party. I am sure all thoughtful and fair minded people give him full credit for his noble efforts in the cause of Ireland. If the late ministry had taken his sage advice when the Lords threw out his Home Rule bill that passed the Commons, he could have sent it back a second time, and if the Lords had thrown it out again he could have represented to the Queen that the Lords had stopped all lawful legislation. He could have created enough of Liberal peers to give a liberal majority in the House of Lords, and then he could have appealed to the country, and just at that time could have either ended or mended that institution of irresponsible privileges, existing for no good purpose but to keep in power an arrogant class to dominate over the will of the British people. If the veto power had been taken from them they might have been tolerated and might have existed when shorn of their irresponsible authority and let survive as a relic of feudal times to cater to the snobbsh instincts of their own class.

While the Grand Old Man was Premier he carried the Home Rule bill lawfully through the Commons. The Irish obtained a commission on the financial relations existing between England and Ireland, whose report establishes the injustice of past relations and will save Ireland millions of revenue in the future. Also, the report of the Land Commission establishes beyond question the landlord robberies of the past, and confirms to the tenant the absolute ownership of all improvements made on their holdings since 1850. The present Tory Government will hardly make any attempt to abolish these acts of justice to the tenants. Also, there has been a number of political prisoners released. John Morley, as Irish Secretary, certainly did all he could to govern Ireland justly, but unfortunately his hands were tied by bad laws remaining on the statute books which could not be set at defiance, however well he meant. These laws could not be repealed but by acts of Parliament, and that takes time to accomplish. Upon the whole, I believe the late Ministry did the best they could with so small a majority, and are not so much to blame for their defeat as the rank and file of the Liberal party, who seemed to be disorganized and divided.

While we regret the unseemly acts of the Parnellites and a few of the Nationalists, the defeat cannot be fairly charged to them. The Liberal party certainly is responsible for it. Now, there are many good Englishmen who are willing to do Ireland justice, yet there is a large section of the Liberal party who are not controlled by such feelings. This class are not yet ready to lay aside their anti Irish prejudices. These have broken faith with the Irish, and have not redeemed their pledges. The Irish have kept faith with the Liberals and voted for their interest on every measure for their benefit, but have received a very poor return for their faithfulness. This selfish class of Englishmen cannot be depended on for anything, only what is for their own selfish interests. But I trust that the defeat of their party will teach them a more liberal lesson; that the interests of the masses of the three Kingdoms are identically the same, and require similar remedies. No doubt many of the Liberal party now, when too late, regret their action.

They say that this change is only temporary and cannot last. That may be, but it seems to me this a very dangerous experiment. They ought to know that whatever party is in power has the inside track, and as the tories are very tenacious of office and power, and as long as they have a working majority, there is very little chance of their being ousted out of office. Rather than resign they would grant even home rule sooner than give up office. In Disreali's time a popular measure was before the House of Commons and was as usual opposed by the Tories, but they became convinced that it could be carried through the Commons in spite of them. Disreali saw that the Ministry would be defeated and, according to usage, would have to resign. But he was equal to the occasion. He got to work and framed a better bill than the one in question, and put it before the House, and it was triumphantly carried through the Commons, and thus *dished* the Whigs, and the Tories received the credit of the measure, and still continued in office and power. Should a similar contingency arise they might resort to a similar stroke of policy. Mr. Gladstone has made some remarks that such a policy is not impossible, and that he is willing to support any party or Ministry that will do Ireland justice. Well, the Irish people are not particular how it comes, but would take it from the Salisbury Ministry all the same.

At present it is hard to predict what may take place in the English political situation, important changes oteen occur when east expected. Let us enquire what was the cause of the defeat of the Liberal Ministry. One very potent cause was the union of the brewers and publicans with the State Church. The late Ministry favored local option, or the power of each locality to grant licenses as they saw fit. The brewers and publicans objected to this, as they considered it an invasion of their rights Hence they opposed the Liberals. The brewers and publicans are rich and influential, and can control the votes of the rowdy class. This class are ignorant and besotted, without the least spark of patriotism, and cannot be depended on, and would sell their votes for a bottle of ale or a glass of beer, and are always ready to get up a mob when incited by their masters.

I need not tell you that the State Church members are Tories to a man and always opposed to every political reform. The reason is obvious. Their Bishops, who are called the spiritual Lords, have seats in the House of Lords. They support the temporal Lords uniformly in the Tory interest. The Church, constituted as it is, is a means to provide fat offices and livings for Bishops' sons and younger sons of the nobility and aristocracy. These Bishops oppose every popular measure and it is not in the least remarkable that they joined the brewers and publicans to defeat the Liberal Ministry. Verily religion in that Church is at a very low ebb, nor can it be expected to be otherwise when we consider the foundation on which its rests. Those of you who have read English history know that it was established by Henry VIII, who assumed to be the head of the English Church because the Pope of Rome would not grant him a divorce from his lawful wife. He set the Pope's authority at defiance, and assumed the Protestant faith. He was a sensual and blood thirsty Tyrant—a monster in human shape—unfit to be the head of any church, and since his time every monarch has occupied the same position, several of them libertines and immoral characters, notably Charles II, George I, George II and George IV. These men abused their lawful wives and kept their concubines, contracted morganatic marriages in defiance of all relig on and morality.

Victoria, the present head of the Church, is generally admitted to be a virtuous woman; but unfortunately she is the head of a corrupt form of church government, that it seems strange can exist in any so called free country. The Bishops have at their disposal rich church livings which are virtually bought and sold in the interest of the Bishop's sons and relatives and members of the nobility, many of them libertines, gamblers, horse racers, and even pugilists. Lord Lonsdale is said to have at his disposal twelve rich church livings, a man of extremely bad character, a libertine and seducer. He figured as a manager of an English Opera company that visited the United States a few years ago. I think it was called the Viola Cameron Company, whose leading star he had seduced from her husband, who followed him to the United States and exposed his villainy. The Bishops have enormous salaries, the lesser clergy fine fat livings. They do not work themselves, but hire curates, often at starvation salaries, to do all the work of the Church while they spend their time enjoying themselves by travelling in foreign countries. Such are the bad results arising out of a union of Church and State. I do not wish to be misunderstood. I am speaking of the corrupt system of Church government. I am not disposed to interfere with any man's religious creed. That is their own affair. They enjoy the right to worship God as seems to them best. I was baptized in that Church and my father before me, and I have known many good and earnest Christians in that Church who, perhaps, have never thought of or questioned the corrupt government on which it rests. However, I am glad that this corrupt Church system has been abolished in Ireland more than a quarter of a century ago by Mr. Gladstone. Its existence was a great hardship to the Irish who had to support their own churches as well as the English system by law established.

One other cause of the Liberal defeat is attributed to free trade. The Liberals are free traders, at least those who live by manufactures. But free trade has ruined the farmers who are not able to pay exorbitant rents and live. They cannot compete with foreign importations of grains and breadstuffs. The late Government did not do anything for them to better their condition. It is well known that this class want protection, and no doubt they thought that a change would bring about a better state of things. They understand that protection would be to the interest of the Tory landlords, who could rent their lands more readily and get their rents with less difficulty as the farmers would have a better chance to pay their way and live. As it is there are hundreds of thousands of acres of land lying idle and no takers. Something must be done for the English farmers and it need not surprise any one if the Tory Ministry make an effort to abolish free trade. The Tories cannot afford to ignore the interests of the cultivators of the soil, as their support is absolutely necessary to keep them in power. Indeed, the latest news shows that the agriculturists in public meetings, headed by members of Parliament, are demanding protection.

As all of you are aware the one great curse of Ireland is landlordism. The great majority of them are Tories or Unionists. They support every Tory Government, which in return gives them all the offices and emoluments. They act as spies and go in for a standing army, ready at all times to smother the patriotic aspirations of the people. They rack rent their tenants and oppress them in every possible way.

Occasionally English tourists visit Ireland to see for themselves the real condition of the Irish peasantry, and many of them have sufficient discernment and honesty, and candidly give a correct account of their misserable condition. A few years ago Bernard Colleridge, son of the late Chief Justice of England, visited Ireland, and from what he saw he gave a very decided opinion as to the character of the Irish landlords.

He said they were the most heartless, worthless, rapacious, and most unpatriotic set of English speaking men in the whole civilized world.

Froud, the English historian, who has written a good deal of Irish history, but cannot be claimed as a friend of Ireland, as he was opposed to home rule, but as a historian he was compelled to speak the truth in reference to their being badly governed by the English. In 1872 he said, "I will not yield to the most irreconcilable Fenian of them all. My determination was to promote the entire and final emancipation of the Irish people from the yoke of landlordism." Yet strange to say that this same man several years ago came over to the United States under the auspices of the English Government for the purpose of traducing the character of the Irish people, and to make the impression that they were not fit for self government, nor worthy of sympathy. But this mission was spoiled by the eloquent Father Burk, an Irish priest who happened to be in this country at the time, who challenged Froud for a discussion of the Irish question, but Froud declined, but lectured in a few cities of the Union. Father Burk followed him up and also lectured in the same places each following evening. Froud met his match in Father Burk, who knew more Irish history than he did, and turned the tables on him and it got too warm for Froud and he made a speedy exit without accomplishing his intended mission. Lecky, the historian, denounces the English Government and landlords for their inhuman treatment of the Irish people. But it has always been the same since they have been under the English yoke, as far back as 1552. Spencer wrote "The landlords most shamefully rack-rent their tenants in 1743. Dean Swift said 'rents are squeezed out of the blood and vitals, clothes and dwellings of the tenants who live in a condition worse than slavery." In 1787 Lord Clare says "the peasantry are ground to powder by enormous rents." Wakefield in 1812 remarked "it is an undoubted fact that as landlords, they exact more from their tenants than the same class of men in any part of the world." In 1847 even the Tory organ, the London *Times*, always an enemy of everything Irish, said "the peasantry are ground to powder by enormous rents. The name of an Irish landlord stinks in the nostrils of Christendom." Here we find away back when the English got a grip of the land, the character of these land robbers has always been the same. From the year 1841 to 1861 the number of houses leveled was two hundred and seventy thousand, a population of one million three hundred thousand of human souls were driven from their homes to the workhouse, exile, or death because they could not pay exorbitant rents, and these inhuman evictions are still going on down to the present day. These facts cannot be controverted, but can be proven by the best authorities. In view of these facts will any reasonable person say that the Irish people are not justified in making an effort to get the management of their own affairs?

Being subjected to such inhuman treatment, does any one expect loyalty of the Irish people? The fact is they are not loyal to a Government which has always treated them as a conquered nation, and has never made any effort to gain their loyalty, but has uniformly oppressed them for seven centuries. It does not govern by the will of the people, but by brute force, just the same as that inhuman monster, Oliver Cromwell did in his time, who, with cautious hypocrisy professed to be a follower of the meek and lowly Christ, and who on the eve of his inhuman butcheries would invoke God's aid to help him to murder men, women and children in cold blood, after they had surrendered and got his promise of quarter. He put them all to the sword, even the innocent babes at the mothers' breast. Can the Irish people forget this? All this was done with the sanction of the English Government. This man ranks with the greatest tyrants that the world has produced in any age, a man whose fiendish treatment of Ireland ought to consign his memory to eternal oblivion and erase it from the annals of the English nation. Yet we find a short time ago there was an effort made in Parliament to get up a monument to his memory and place it in a conspicuous place amongst the statues of England's greatest men. The Irish party very properly voted it down, as they could not vote for a monument to the memory of a monster who robbed their forefathers of their lands and gave them to his mercenary soldiers as a reward for their butcheries of the Irish people. He told the real owners of the land that they might go to *Hell* or *Connaught*, the most barren and unfruitful part of Ireland. He transported thousands of young Irish women to the West Indies into a condition worse than slavery, and did this best to depopulate the country. And this is the character of the man that the English non-conformists would honor with a monument.

But after all it is not remarkable that the ruling class of Englishmen, who imagine that they are a superior race and ought to be recognized as such, and as a matter of course ought to rule the world. Hence England, like a poisonous devilfish, has extended her horrid tentacles all over the world—always ready to grasp every nation weaker than herself and strangle them to death, rob them of their liberties, and tax them without their consent; and if they object punish them by fire and sword. But right here I do not wish to be misunderstood. Irishmen have no quarrel with the patriotic class of the English people. They fully understand that the interests of the two nations are identical, and know that what is gained for Ireland helps them in their efforts for reform in England. When I speak of the English people I do not mean the aristocratic, ruling class. In the British Isles there are two distinct classes, who have nothing in common. The distinctions are more tightly drawn than even the color line between the whites and colored in the United States. The real people are those who produce all the wealth of the nation by labor and enterprise, and not that useless and idle class, who unfortunately make the laws in their own interest and oppress the masses of the people. They own the lands inherited from their robber ancestors, who stole the lands from the people. They collect their exorbitant rents, lord it over their tenants and imagine that they only are the people of England. This class is an incubus on the efforts of the real people, who are compelled to struggle for mere existence while these titled lords and so called gentlemen have never earned an honest dollar in their lives, but spend their useless lives in gambling, horse-racing and travelling in foreign lands. Some of them permanently live in foreign lands, and rarely visit their property, but they have agents often more rapacious than than themselves. They exact their rent all the same, as that is necessary for them to carry on their disreputable debaucheries. As to morals, they are superior to all that, and as to religion they are altogether indifferent. They live to enjoy themselves, to indulge in every sensual pleasure and in all sorts of deviltry, and often figure in gross scandals, the details of which are not fit for publication. But these men have privileges of rank and position that place them above the reach of moral law, and they are seldom punished for their sins against law and order. These idlers are upheld and flattered by their newspaper organs and their sins are pardoned. They have their clubs and colleges and Parliaments, and call themselves the people of England, whose interest they call the public interest, whose silly talk in clubs, dinner parties and at races is called public opinion, while all those who toil, who honestly labor for their living, are looked upon as nobodies, as the poor, common people, without brains, these despised people who toil to support an arrogant aristocracy. There is more than 34 millions of people in Great Britain, and of the others who do not work at all there is about two millions. It may be remarked that in free America we have the counterpart of this idle class in anglomaniacs, monopolists and millionaires, who have built up colossal fortunes by oppressing the laboring poor, who put on English airs and assume much importance, and all they lack is some empty title to distinguish them from the so-called common herd. The Queen, by circumstances and education an uncompromising Tory, has no sympathy with any but her own class. Miserly in her financial and business matters, she is rich enough to maintain her numerous progeny. But no; every princely pauper born in the family must be supported by an over-taxed people, and then the State must find fat offices for these, who receive enormous salaries for doing nothing, and places must be provided for decayed members of royalty and nobility. Many of these foreigners, having no claim on the charity of the nation what ever, with numerous offices about the royal person, are paid exorbitant salaries, that are nothing but sinecures, and ought to be abolished. All this to find fat livings for an idle privileged class. John Bull boasts of civil and religious liberty. Magna Charta sings rule Britannia and Brittons never shall be slaves, yet bend their craven necks to be trampled on by their Tory masters.

Now by united patriotic effort they could change all this. Had they kept faith with the Irish party and not ignored the Irish cause in the late general election the Liberal party would have been still in power and in a position to enforce reform. Now they must fall back into the old ruts and make themselves content to remain the abject vassals of their Tory masters who make the English Government, just what it is a heartless despotism, a great deal worse than Russia or any other semi-civilized nation in the world. Now it can be proven that the working class of farmers in Russia have more liberties than the same class have in so called free England. When Alexander liberated the Russian serfs, he made provision for their future welfare. He established bureaus at different points where the freedmen could go and state how much land they could cultivate. They were provided with farming utensils, seeds and stock to enable them to make a start in life. He gave them ample time to pay back the Government by easy installments and when paid up the land was their own property. Now I ask when did England ever give her farmers such a chance as that? Oh, no, but the ruling English class have stolen the lands from the people, even the common lands that by law belong to those who have no redress, as the landlords make the laws and manipulate them to suit themselves.

Now the most important question for the Irish is, what policy is best to be pursued at the present time? Mr. Labouchre has always been friendly to the Irish cause, and is a shrewd politician and leader of the Radical wing of the Liberal party, and his opinion is worthy of respectful consideration. He says: "If I were an Irishman I would not give one vote in favor of Englishmen until Englishmen were prepared to do justice to Irishmen." The only thing necessary would be that the Irish parliamentary party take a very moderate interest in the affairs of the nation. They must do their best to render it impossible for any government to govern as long as Ireland's wrongs are not redressed. And if coercion is adopted let every vote be challenged and be preceded by exhaustive discussion. Provided the Radicals act cordially, act with the Irish, I defy any procedure rules framed by the minds of men to render it possible for the Parliamentary machine to work until justice is done.

In the days of the great O'Connell there were few advocates for justice to Ireland in the British Parliament, and when O'Connell demanded the repeal of the Union, he was hissed and jeered at and looked upon as a traitor; but he peristed in his efforts and kept the Irish cause before the House. He told them plainly of Irish grievances, and on one occasion, in the heat of debate, he told them that the House of Commons was composed of a hundred scoundrels who were not disposed to do Ireland justice. At that time the Irish party was not organized and was in a hopeless minority, and could not effect any reform for Ireland. But Isaac Britt subsequently became a home ruler, and kept up the agitation in Parliament until the Land League agitation commenced, and Joseph Biggan commenced his obstructive tactics and was joined by Mr. Parnell, and by persistent action kept the Irish question in Parliament and finally built up the party that could not be ignored.

Now, this experience ought to teach the Irish that in union and persistent effort in the end is bound to be successful. The situation now is that the Irish cause is postponed, not killed. The defeat of the late ministry is at hand on the Liberals, as on the Irish, and ought to teach them a wholesome lesson. If they had stood together like men determined in asserting their rights the liberal party would still have been in power. These abject inconsistent electors could have changed all. This by carrying out at least a part of the Newcastle programme, namely, the one man one vote bill, or the abolition of the veto power of the House of Lords, which would have rendered that august and tyrannical body powerless for doing harm.

Since the downfall of the Liberal Ministry young Irelanders have become dissatisfied with the present state of things, and it is reported that there is secret drilling going on with a view to using physical force for the liberation of Ireland. Now, I deprecate war as much as any man, and would to God that Ireland could get her rights without the shedding of one drop of human blood. But the history of the world seems to prove that the liberties of nations are seldom gained without having recourse to revolutionary means. When we consider the sufferings of the Irish for so many centuries and their patience under oppressive rule, we frankly admit that, as the late venerable Peter Cooper said, in a letter to Mr. Gladstone some years ago: It were better for the Irish to die with arms in their hands than die of starvation, or live in a condition of abject and perpetual slavery. Were there any possibility of physical force being successful I would prefer Ireland's independence and separation from England altogether. As long as England has any claim in Ireland the Tories will not do her justice, but will rule her by coercion upon the least pretext. But a day of retribution may come when England's difficulty may be Ireland's opportunity, as it did in 1782, when England was pressed by foreign wars. The invasion of Ireland was threatened by England's enemies. The people demanded from the Government to send them what force they had to help them to repel invasion. The Government had no effective force to send, but sent a superannuated troop of horse. So the people saw that they had to depend on themselves, and got up an army of 80,000 men, fully equipped for action. It so happened that the enemy made no attempt at invasion, and Ireland had on her hands an army of 80,000 men. It occurred to the patriotic leaders that this army could be used for getting their own independent Parliament, with the right to make her own laws. So they demanded this of England. The Government was weak at this time, and could not help itself, besides the Irish backed up their reasonable demand by these 80 000 bayonets, which proved a most *potent* argument, and consequently Ireland gained her own Parliament. The one great mistake she made was that she did not cut loose from England altogether and become an independent nation, but at the present time it would be madness to make any such attempt unless England was placed in similar circumstances. Even now there seems to be the dawning of the day of retributive justice.

John Bull, the pirate robber and highwayman against the weaker and undefended nations, has considered it best to make a halt. He has been given to understand that he must cease his unlawful depredations, and must submit to arbitration on all disputed territory. That the civilized world has decided. "Thus far," but he shall no further go." We trust that all these disputes may be settled without having recourse to war, but in any event Uncle Sam is not to be bullied or frightened by naval displays or flying squadrons, nor need he be, for there are more than half a million of stalwart Irishmen who would be among the first to defend their adopted country, and would be glad of the opportunity to strike a telling blow for their old motherland, and wrest her from the clutches of the hated and despotic rule of England.

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3 58	Lv.. Jacksonville Lv	10 43
4 20	Lv.. Maysville Lv	10 09
4 44	Lv.. Pollocksville Lv	9 55
5 2	Ar.. Newbern Lv	9 20
P M		A M

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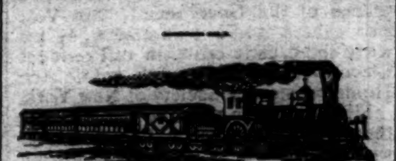


SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MARCH 14, 1896.

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTHBOUND.

DAILY 9.35 A M — No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.52 a m, Warsaw 11.08 a m, Goldsboro 12.01 a m, Wilson 1.00 p m, Rocky Mount 1.58 p m, Tarboro 2.35 p m, Weldon 3.39 p m, Petersburg 5.39 p m, Richmond 6.40 p m, Norfolk 6.05 p m, Washington 11.10 p m, Baltimore 12.53 a m, Philadelphia 3.45 a m, New York 6.53 a m, †Boston 3.30 p m.

DAILY 7.00 P M — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.36 p m, Warsaw 8.43 p m, Goldsboro 9.38 p m, Wilson 10.23 p m, †Tarboro 7.06 a m, Rocky Mount 11.05 a m, Weldon 1.01 a m, †Norfolk 10.35 a m, Petersburg 3.38 a m, Richmond 3.40 a m, Washington 7.00 a m, Baltimore 8.23 a m, Philadelphia 10.46 a m, New York 1.23 p m, Boston 8.30 p m.

SOUTHBOUND:

DAILY 3.30 P M — No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.45 p m, Chadbourn 5.19 p m, Marion 6.29 p m, Florence 7.10 p m, Sumter 8.58 p m, Columbia 10.15 p m, Denmark 6.20 a m, Augusta 8.00 a m, Macon 11.00 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m, Charleston 11.13 p m, Savannah 12.50 a m, Jacksonville 7.00 a m, St. Augustine 9.10 a m, Tampa 6.00 p m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.45 P M — No. 49—Passenger—Leave Boston 1.00 p m, New York 9.00 p m, Philadelphia 12.05 a m, Baltimore 2.55 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 9.05 a m, Petersburg 10.00 a m, Norfolk 8.40 a m, Weldon 11.55 a m, Tarboro 12.12 p m, Rocky Mount 12.45 p m, Wilson 2.10 p m, Goldsboro 3.10 p m, Warsaw 4.02 p m, Magnolia 4.16 p m.

DAILY 9.45 a m — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12.03 p m, New York 9.30 a m, Philadelphia 12.09 p m, Baltimore 2.85 p m, Washington 3.46 p m, Richmond 7.30 p m, Petersburg 8.12 p m, †Norfolk 2.20 p m, Weldon 9.44 p m, †Tarboro 5.58 p m, Rocky Mount 5.45 a m, leave Wilson 6.20 a m, Goldsboro 7.05 a m, Warsaw 7.57 a m, Magnolia 8.10 a m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 11 50 a m — No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 7.00 a m, Sanford 1.55 p m, Jacksonville 7.40 p m, Savannah 12.10 night, Charleston 4.12 a m, Columbia 5.30 a m, Atlanta 7.15 a m, Macon 9.00 a m, Augusta 2.25 p m, Denmark 4.17 p m, Sumter 6.43 a m, Florence 8.26 a m, Marion 9.06 a m, Chadbourn 10.11 a m, Lake Waccamaw 10.39 a m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3.55 p m, Halifax 4.15 p m, arrive Scotland Neck 5.05 p m, Greenville 6.47 p m, Kinston 7.45 p m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7.20 a m, Greenville 8.22 a m. Arriving Halifax at 11 00 a m, Weldon 11.20 a m, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8.00 a m and 3 00 p m, arrive Parmele 8.50 a m and 4 40 p m, Tarboro 9.45 a m, returning leaves Tarboro 5 30 p m; Parmele 10 20 a m and 6 20 p m, arrive Washington 11 50 a m and 7.10 p. m. Daily except Sunday. Connects at Parmele with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily at 5.30 p m, arrives Plymouth 3.35 p m. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily at 7.40 a m., Arrive Tarboro 9.45 a m.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N C., daily except Sunday, 6.00 a m; arrive Smithfield N. C., 7.20 a m. Returning, leaves Smithfield, N. C. 7 50 a m; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 9 15 a m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p m, arrives Nashville 5.05 p m, Spring Hope 5.30 p m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 8 a m, Nashville 8 35 a m; arrive Rocky Mount 9 05 a m, daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton Daily except Sunday at 11.10 a m and 8 50 p m; returning leave Clinton at 7.00 a m, and 3.00 p m.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 8 40 a m, arrive Latta 9.01 a m, Dillon 9 19 a m, Rowland 9 37 a m, returning leave Rowland 6 1 5 p m, arrives Dillon 6.35 p m, Latta 6.57 p m, Pee Dee 6.55 p m, daily. Latta Branch trains leave Latta 6 40 p m, arrive Clio 8 05 p m, returning leave Clio 7.00 a m, arrive Latta 8 40 a m. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Conway Branch leave Hub at 8.15 a m, Chadbourn 10.20 a m, arrive Conway 12.35 p m, leave Conway 2 30 p m, Chadbourn 5.35 p m, arrive Hub 6.20 p m, Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Wadesboro daily at 5.25 a m, Cheraw 6.17 a m, Darlington 7.23 a m, arrive Florence 7.50 a m. Returning leave Florence 7.45 p m, Darlington 8.17 p m, Cheraw 9 22 p m, arrive Wadesboro 10.15 p m. Trains leave Gibson, daily except Sunday, 5 50 a m, Bennettsville 6 16 a m, arrive Darlington 7.15 a m. Returning, leave Darlington 5 15 p m, Bennettsville 9 09 p m, arrive Gibson 9 35 p m.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 6 05 p m, Manning 6.35 p m, arrive Lane's 7 12 p m, leave Lanes 8.38 a m, Manning 9.15 a m. arrive Sumter 9.44 a m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lanes 9.30 a m, 7 10 p m, arrive Georgetown 12 m, 8.30 p m, leave Georgetown 7 a m, 3 p m, arrive Lanes 8.25 a m, 5.25 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2.05 p m, 11.18 p m, arrive Selma 2.53 p m, Smithfield 3.03 p m, Dunn 3.44 p m, Fayetteville 4.30 p m, 1.15 a m, Rowland 6.08 p m, returning leave Rowland 9 37 a m, Fayetteville 10.58 a m, 9.40 p m, Dunn 11.44 a m, Smithfield 12.25 p m, Selma 12.32 p m, arrive Wilson 1.20 p m, 11 35 p m.

Manchester & Augusta Railroad train leaves Darlington †7 33 a m, arrives Sumter †9 05 a m. Leave Sumter †10 a m, arrives Pregnalls †5 4 p m. Leaves Sumter 4 33 a m, arrives Denmark 6 20 a m. Leave Elliott †11 20 a m and †7.15 p m, arrive Lucknow †1 p m and †8.15 p m, Returning leave Lucknow †5 40 a m and †3 00 p m, arrive Elliott †8.00 a m and †3 30 p m. Leaves Denmark 4 17 pm, arrive Sumter 6 05 p m. Leave Pregnalls †8 30 a m, arrive Sumter †3 05 p m. Leaves Sumter †6 30 p m, arrives Darlington †8 p m.

†Daily except Sunday. *Sunday only.

H. M. EMERSON, Ass't Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.

T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager. jan 8 tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

JOHN GILL, Receiver.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

IN EFFECT DEC. 8, 1895.

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 1.	MAIN LINE.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 2.
7 55 p. m.	Ar... Wilmington ...Lve	7 35 a.
4 45 "	Lv... Fayetteville ...Ar	10 35 a m
4 33 "	Ar .. Fayetteville ... Lv	12 55 "
4 30 "	Ar Fayetteville Junc Lv	10 57 "
3 19 "	Lv .... Sanford Lv	12 19 p. m
1 32 a m	Lv...... Climax Lv	2 25 "
1 03 "	Lv..., Greensboro... Ar	2 56 "
12 58 "	Ar.... Greensboro.... Lv	3 05 "
12 12 a m	Lv.... Stokesdale.... Lv	3 59 "
11 45 "	Lv... Walnut Cove... Ar	4 31 "
11 35 "	Ar.. Walnut Cove... Lv	4 38 "
11 05 "	Lv.... Rural Hall... Lv	5 11 "
9 35 "	Lv..... Mt Airy..... Ar	6 45 "

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 3.	Bennettsville Division.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 4.
7 30 p m	Ar... Bennettsville... Lv	8 25 a. m.
6 12 "	Lv....... Maxton.. .. Ar	9 23 "
5 43 "	Lv... Red Springs.... Lv	9 55 "
4 58 "	Lv.... Hope Mills.... Lv	10 35 "
4 38 "	Lv.... Fayetteville... Ar	10 53

SOUTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 15. MIXED.	Factory and Madison Branches.	NORTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 16. MIXED.
5 50 p m	Ar..... Ramseur.. ..Lv	6 45 a.
3 55 "	Lv ..... Climax Lv	8 35 "
3 10 "	Lv ... Greensboro.. Ar	9 20 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16 MIXED. daily ex su
Leave Greensboro	9 35 a. m
Leave Stokesdale	10 50 "
Arrive Madison	11 50 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15. MIXED. daily ex su
Leave Madison	12 25 p m
Leave Stokesdale	1 28 "
Arrive Greensboro	2 35 "

NORTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston Salem.

SOUTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

At Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points North and East, at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points South, at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South and Southwest.

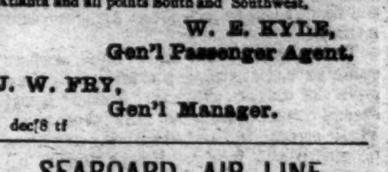
W. E. KYLE, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. W. FRY, Gen'l Manager.

dec 8 tf

SEABOARD AIR LINE.

S. A. L.



Route of the famous "Atlanta Special" between New York, Washington, Norfolk, and Atlanta, New Orleans, Southwest. Also the "S. A. L. EXPRESS."

Schedule in Effect February 29, 1896.

WESTWARD.

	N.41		No403
	P. M.		A. M.
Leave Wilmington	*3 20		
Arrive Lumberton	5 28		
Arrive Maxton	6 12		
Arrive Laurinburg	6 25		
Arrive Hamlet	6 55		
Leave Hamlet	7 15		*8 08
Arrive Rockingham	7 26		8 18
Arrive Wadesboro	8 01		8 49
Arrive Monroe	8 55		9 35
Arrive Charlotte	10 00		10 45
Arrive Mt. Holly			11 09
Arrive Lincolnton			P. M. 12 05
Arrive Shelby			1 00
Ar Rutherfordton			2 10

EASTWARD.

	No 38		No402
			P M.
Leave Rutherfordton			*4 35
Leave Shelby			5 58
Leave Lincolnton			6 75
Leave Mt. Holly			7 45
	A. M.		
Leave Charlotte	*5 20		8 20
Leave Monroe	6 07		9 15
Leave Wadesboro	7 05		9 54
Leave Rockingham	7 40		10 25
			P M.
Arrive Hamlet	7 55		10 34
Leave Hamlet	8 45		
Leave Laurinburg	9 14		
Leave Maxton	9 29		
Leave Lumberton	10 20		
	P. M.		
Arrive Wilmington	12 30		

Palmetto R. R. Branch.

P. M.		A. M.
*7 20	Lv.......... Hamlet..........Ar	7 55
8	Ar.......... Cheraw..........Lv	*6 35

READ DOWN. NORTH AND EAST. READ UP.

No.38	N-402		No403	No.41
A. M	P. M		A. M	P. M.
*8 15	10 34	Lv...... Hamlet......Ar	8 08	6 55
9 12	11 21	Ar... Southern Pines...Lv	7 23	5 40
	A. M.			
11 31	1 16	" ...... Raleigh...... "	5 35	3 40
P M				
1 20	2 3	" .... Henderson .... "	4 22	1 59
				A. M.
3 10	4 00	" ...... Weldon...... "	3 00	11 15
5 10	7 30	" ..... Portsmouth ..... "	12 01	9 15
				P. M.
6 00	*7 50	" .... Norfolk....... "	*11 30	9 00
*7 10	*8 4	Ar Old Point Comfort Lv	†7 45	*8 00
P. M	A. M.		A. M.	A. M.
*5 43	*6 0	Ar..... Petersburg.... Lv	1 10	9 50
6 40	6 40	" ..... Richmond..... "	12 26	9 05
			P M	
11 10	10 45	" ...... Washington...... "	4 40	4 30
12 48	12 00	" ...... Baltimore...... "	7 31	2 55
A. M.	P. M			
3 45	2 20	" ..... Philadelphia..... "	5 15	12 05
				P. M.
6 53	4 53	Ar...... New York...... Lv	*3 20	*9 00

No.41	No403		No402	No.38
P. M.	A. M		P. M	A. M
*9 00	*9 55	Lv...... Monroe...... Ar	8 55	6 00
11 20	11 08	" ...... Chester Lv	7 33	4 30
	P. M.			
10 50	12 15	" ...... Clinton...... "	6 08	2 58
A. M				
12 48	12 57	" ..... Greenwood..... "	5 27	2 09
1 10	1 21	" ...... Abbeville...... "	4 55	1 30
2 25	2 11	" ...... Elberton...... "	4 01	12 15
				P. M.
3 35	3 17	" .... Athens....... "	3 07	11 11
			Noon	
5 20	4 09	Ar...... Atlanta...... Lv	*12 00	*7 45

*Daily. †Daily ex Sun'y.

Nos. 403 and 402, "The Atlanta Special," Solid Pullman Vestibuled Limited Train, with Buffet Sleepers and Day Coaches (no extra fare), between Washington and Atlanta. Pullman Parlor and Dining Cars from New York to Washington. Pullman Vestibuled Drawing Room Sleepers between Richmond and Monroe, also Portsmouth and Atlanta open at Richmond and Portsmouth 9 p m.

Nos. 38 and 41 "The S. A. L. Express" Solid Train of Pullman Sleepers and Day Coaches between Portsmouth, Weldon and Atlanta. Pullman Sleepers between New York and Weldon, also New York and Cape Charles.

Immediate Connections.

At Atlanta—For Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Texas, Mexico, California, Macon, Pensacola, Selma and Florida.

At Portsmouth—With Bay Line, coastwise steamers; Washington steamers and "Cape Charles Route," to and from all points North and East.

No Extra Fare on Any Train.

For tickets, sleepers and information, apply to Ticket Agents, or to

THOS. D. MEARES, Gen'l Agent, Wilmington, N. C.

T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

H. W. B. GLOVER, Traffic Manager.

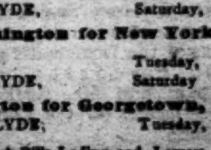
V. E. McBEE, Gen. Supt.

E. ST. JOHN, Vice-President and Gen'l Manager.

mar 19 tf

The Clyde Steamship Co.

New York, Wilmington, N. C AND Georgetown, S. C., Lines.



New York for Wilmington.

CROATAN,	Friday,	Mar. 20
GEO. W. CLYDE,	Saturday,	Mar. 21

Wilmington for New York.

CROATAN,	Tuesday,	Mar. 24
GEO. W. CLYDE,	Saturday	Mar. 28

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

GEO. W. CLYDE,	Tuesday,	Mar. 24

Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For freight or passage apply to

H. G. SMALLBONES, Supt., Wilmington, N. C.

THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO. General Agents, Bowling Green, N. Y. mar 15 tf

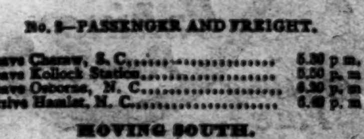
Steamer E. A. Hawes

WILL LEAVE FOR CLEAR RUN AND AL points on Black River, on MONDAY and THURSDAY each week.

JAS. MADDEN, Agent.

feb 1 1m

PALMETTO RAILROAD CO.



To Take Effect on Dec. 2, 1895.

MOVING NORTH.

No. 2—PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.

Leave Cheraw, S. C.	5.30 p. m
Leave Kollock Station	5.50 p. m
Leave Osborne, N. C.	6.30 p. m
Arrive Hamlet, N. C.	6.40 p. m

MOVING SOUTH.

No. 1—PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.

Leave Hamlet, N. C.	8.40 a m
Arrive Osborne, N. C.	9.00 a m
Leave Kollock Station	9.20 a m
Arrive Cheraw, S. C.	9.50 a m

Close connection made at Hamlet with trains North South, East and West.

dec 7 tf WM. MONCURE, Supt.

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 19

SPOTS AND FUTURES.

New York Sun's Review of the Market—Mr. John Inman's Views—Estimates the Crop at 6,900,000 Bales—Thinks Price Will Go Back to Eight Cents and Upwards Before This Season Closes.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, March 18.—The *Sun* says: Cotton closed steady at eleven to fourteen points advance on this crop and seven to eight on the next. The sales were 326,900 bales.

To-day's features: After a break in five months of 2¼ cents, why is not cotton entitled to a rally of atleast half that amount? Such is the reasoning of some of the bulls. Nothing is yet definitely known about the next crop; stocks are moderate, receipts are light and the market is mostly oversold. Cotton goods, it is true, are still very dull. Several dry goods failures are reported in Philadelphia and the market in fact is so low that the Merrimac Mills near Boston, which makes print cloths and other cottons, will next week close down. But if cotton continues to rise for any length of time, it is not at all improbable that there may be some improvement in the cotton goods trade. At the moment, however, the worst features of the situation are unquestionably the dullness of cotton goods, coupled with the universal belief that the next crop will be the largest on record. Nevertheless bears are deserting this crop just as fast as they can get out of it, their purchases to cover within two days have reached very large proportions, and they are not at all aggressive in the next crop either. Inman, Swann & Co., it is well known, have been prominent in the buying of late, partly, it is understood, against sales of spot cotton at the South, though they are supposed to represent a clientele that believes cotton is unduly low. At all events, many believe that the recent rise is at once healthy and natural.

To-day prominent bulls liquidated to some extent at times, but later on they gave the market support again. Local shorts covered heavily this afternoon. Wall street is understood to have bought pretty freely. Prices wound up at very close to the best figures of the day.

Referring to the recent activity and strong advance in cotton, Mr. John Inman to-day expressed his views as follows:

"On October 16th, just five months ago, March cotton sold in this market at 9.50. From that time there has been practically a continuous decline, until March 5th, when contracts sold at 7.20—a decline of 2¼c. My estimate of the crop is the same to-day as it was five months ago, when cotton sold at 9.50; that is 6,900,000 bales.

"The above decline brought our market much below European parity and led to larger receipts and contracts in New York against sales to Europe.

"My experience is that after a steady decline of so long a time, an upward movement is inevitable, a movement which will most likely recover half of the 2¼c decline and therefore carry us back to the 8¼@8½c before the cotton season is over.

"With the rapidly declining stocks and the fact that it is five and one-half months before new cotton, it occurs to me that the persistent sellers short of August may get into a very uncomfortable position before the season is over. Unless prices advance materially I do not see how New York can avoid having a very small stock by August 1st, say not over 50,000 bales.

"Trade in America is very bad, perhaps worse than at any time for thirty years; but against this, trade in Europe is good, and Liverpool and the Continent will take a large amount of cotton at the cheapest price they can get it, but will, in my judgment, pay 8¼ to 8½c if necessary."

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Wheat Closed Higher—Corn and Oats Unchanged—Pork Products Were Lower.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, March 18.—The wheat scalpers had an ideal market to-day. The value of May wheat was at one time within a shade of being a cent over the prices of yesterday, and more than two cents above the lowest recorded on the recent decline. There was no particular reason for the advance. Reported financial troubles at Philadelphia were cited as an excuse for the closing weakness of the market, prices at that time declining from the other side to almost yesterday's final figures. May wheat opened from 63@63⅛c; sold between 62⅞@64c, closing at 63⅛@63¼—⅛c higher than yesterday. Cash wheat was ⅛c higher.

The amount of trade in corn was not extensive enough to cause wide fluctuations, but what changes there were were most in the way of improvement, a steady to firm tone prevailing most of the session. May corn opened at 29¾c, sold between 29⅝@29¾c and 29⅞c, closing at 29¾c—unchanged from yesterday. Cash corn was ⅛c higher.

Whilst the action of and improvement in oats were slow the feeling was firm. May oats closed unchanged from yesterday. Cash oats were firm to ⅛c higher.

Telegrams from the yards quoted hogs weak and 5c lower. At the close May pork was 15c lower, May lard 2½@5c lower, and May ribs 10@12½c lower.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Spirits turpentine firm at 29@29½c. Rosin quiet; strained common to good $1 70@1 75.

CHARLESTON, March 18.—Spirits turpentine—the market was firm at 26c; sales — bales. Rosin firm; sales — barrels: quote: B $1 10, C $1 15, D $1 20, E $1 35, F $1 40, G $1 50, H $1 65.

SAVANNAH, March 18.-Spirits turpentine was firm at 26c; sales 125 casks; receipts 259 casks. Rosin firm and unchanged; sales 1,500 barrels; receipts 1,871 barrels.

The battleship Massachusetts, which sailed from Cramp's shipyard Thursday on her builders' trial trip, arrived at the Delaware breakwater yesterday afternoon, and, after adjusting her compasses, passed out to sea for a preliminary "warming up" of her engines. The trial will probably take place to-day.

Royal Baking Powder

Absolutely Pure

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength. —*Latest United States Government Food Report.*

Royal Baking Powder Co.,
106 Wall Street, N. Y.

A CAUSTIC CRITICISM

OF PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S RECENT SPEECH IN NEW YORK.

Senator Vest Amuses His Brother Senators—The Dupont Election Case—Numerous Bills Passed—The Resolutions Censuring Ambassador Bayard Discussed in the House.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The feature of to-day's proceedings in the Senate was a short debate upon a joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to explain the law for opening to settlement some two million acres of land in the eastern part of Utah, which have been part of the Uncompahgre Indian reservation. Several strictures upon the Secretary of the Interior for his attempt to nullify the act of Congress were made by Senators Cannon, Wolcott and Vest. The latter inveighed with much vehemence against the Secretary, declaring that the time had been when the head of a department would have had to answer at the bar of the Senate for such an attempt to trample upon the legislative branch of the Government. Mr. Vest also caused some amusement by his witty and caustic criticism of President Cleveland's recent speech before the Home Missionary Society of New York.

Mr. Vest began with the remarks that there was a time when a Cabinet officer who deliberately failed to execute an act of Congress would be brought before the bar of the Senate because he had trampled upon the legislative department of the Government and violated his oath of office. He happened to know all the facts in regard to the matter. He said that some years ago a company had been organized in St. Louis for the purpose of opening up certain asphalt deposits in the Uncompahgre reservation in the eastern part of Utah, and had invested a large amount of money. The St. Louis company had not gone into the reservation. It had bought land outside, and wagoned the product down to the Union Pacific railway, by which it was sent to the different cities. The company did not want the lands, because the asphalt existed in such enormous quantities that there could be no monopoly in it.

There was also, Mr. Vest said, a New York asphalt corporation which came on the scene last Summer and which made some adjustment with the St. Louis company. The question was, whether Congress knew what it was doing when it passed the act to open up these lands. Congress did know it and knew very well that there were great asphalt deposits there.

What right, Mr. Vest demanded, angrily, had the Secretary of the Interior to nullify that act of Congress? That practice had grown up until it demanded the reprehension of Congress and at once. The action of the Secretary of Agriculture on the seed question was another instance of the same kind.

"And now," said he, "comes the Secretary of the Interior, and says that Congress did not know anything about these enormous deposits, and he takes the responsibility of saying to the President of the United States that the proclamation opening these lands to settlement shall not be issued. Here is a positive statute nullified by the head of a department, with no other excuse except the paltry one that he assumed that Congress had not the information which it has had for the last seven years."

"There seems," Mr. Vest continued, "to be a disposition on the part of the Administration to treat the Western people as if they were in a condition of public pillage; as if they do not know their own rights or their own interests, and as if they must be informed *ex cathedra* from the East in reference to what is best for them and what should be done for them. Even the President of the United States lately on a missionary occasion [Laughter] spoke of the West as a land of immorality and crime. He stood with the light—the ghastly light—of the hell holes and the rum sellers of New York blazing upon him and cantingly said that home missions must be used to civilize, to Christianize the men who have left their homes in the civilized East and gone out among the mountains and valleys of the wild and woolly West. [Loud and general laughter.]

"Our President stood with Dr. Talmage on the one side and the Rev. Sheldon Jackson on the other, and gave us a new version of that beloved old missionary hymn:

From Montana's sinful mountains,
From Utah's wicked plains,
They call us to deliver
Their land from error's chains.

"We are told upon high authority that his Excellency has lately laid down his honors at the feet of Jesus. I am glad to know it. It has been the general impression of Democrats that the mugwumps and incense-burners had got those honors and intended to keep them. I have great respect for the Christian religion and for missions at home and abroad; but this was a slander upon the men who, with rifle in one hand and axe in the other, have gone out and blazed that pathway of civilization in the Western wilds. I went to Missouri when it was a frontier State, roamed by the Indian and the buffalo. I have lived with those people nearly fifty years, and I say to our President now that if he will pretermit hunting ducks in North Carolina and silver Democrats in Kentucky long enough to come out West we will show him a God-fearing, self-respecting, law-abiding people. We will show him churches in which there is real and unaffected piety. We will show him happy and Christian homes where the sons, the fathers and the husbands pray. Our prayers may not go as far to Heaven as those in Eastern cities, we may not have organs that roll dolorous tones along fretted aisles, but we have a people who fear God and observe the law and the commandments.

"This, Mr. President, is what we have come to at last—that the President of the United States, in his official capacity says to the people of the whole world that in one portion of this country the surroundings are such that missions—home missions—are necessary to bring the people to the proper knowledge of what is right and true."

At this point the Vice President asked Mr. Vest to suspend his speech until a message should be received from the President of the United States.

Mr. Vest stopped and the message was delivered—general laughter being excited at the incident, and being continued when Mr. Vest remarked, with assumed gravity, that he would be glad if the presiding officer would examine the message and see if it was in response to anything which had occurred in the Senate to-day.

The Dupont election case was taken up, and Mr. Thurston addressed the Senate in an argument supporting Mr. Dupont's claim to the seat. He alluded, in his opening sentence, to the "delightful harmony" which was shown by the debate this morning to exist in the ranks of the Democratic party.

Mr. Thurston closed his speech at 5 o'clock p. m., and Mr. Chandler took the floor to speak on the same side of the question.

After passing numerous bills, unobjected to, the Senate, at 5.55, adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The announcement that the resolutions reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, censuring Ambassador Bayard, would be the special order for to-day's session of the House of Representatives failed to attract to the hall any unusual attendance. The hour fixed for the consideration of the resolution was 1.30 o'clock and the miscellaneous business of the morning was not sufficient in volume to occupy all of the time after assembling until then, so that a recess of fifteen minutes preceded the beginning of the debate.

When Mr. Hitt called up the Bayard resolutions about half of the members of the House were in their seats, while the public galleries were only comfortably filled. Mr. Hitt was not in good condition and in a few minutes his voice gave out and he was compelled to close. In conclusion, he expressed the hope that the resolutions would be adopted, saying that such speeches as those made by Mr. Bayard destroyed the respect which an ambassador ought to command, diminished his usefulness, and was a wrong to the people he represented.

Mr. McCreary and Mr. Dinsmore, in speeches of more than an hour's length each, defended Mr. Bayard and opposed the passage of the resolutions.

Mr. Draper, a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, deplored the severity of the language in the resolutions of censure, and in accordance with his views of the duty of the House, gave notice that he would ask separate votes upon the two resolutions.

Mr. Cousins' speech, advocating the adoption of the committee report, was the feature of the occasion. It was by turns sarcastic and eloquent. He spoke for nearly an hour, commanding throughout the attention of all hearers to a marked degree, and at the close was given an ovation that lasted several minutes.

At the conclusion of Mr. Dinsmore's address, at 5.25 o'clock, the House adjourned until to-morrow.

SPANIARDS OUTWITTED.

Gen. Garcia's Expedition Put Aboard the Bermuda and Are on the Way to Cuba.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SOMER'S POINT, N. J., March 18.—After three failures Gen. Calixto Garcia is at last upon his way to Cuba to fight against the Spaniards. Together with sixty-two of his countrymen he was put aboard the steamer Bermuda off here this morning by a little passenger steamer from Atlantic City. The entire scheme was cleverly worked out and the agents of the Spanish Government are said to have been badly taken in. It is now known that the members of the expedition left Philadelphia in a rather open manner on Sunday night in a tug. To all intents and purposes it was proclaimed from the house-tops that their destination was the Delaware breakwater, and that it was from off there that a steamer would be boarded for Cuba. It is presumed that the Spanish officials had the tug followed when it left Philadelphia. The Cubans went upon this presumption, at least, and during a fog on Monday afternoon their tug doubled and returned up the Delaware bay and river to Camden, arriving there Monday evening. The party at once boarded a special train, which landed them at Tuckahoe. The Cubans boarded the steamboat Atlantic City, which was lying waiting for them. The Atlantic City is used for Summer traffic at the seashore resort of that name. It has been out of commission for several months. On Monday last the Atlantic City took out papers of inspection from the custom house for the purpose, as supposed by the customs officials, of putting her in temporary commission, as it was known that some parties had been negotiating to purchase her. The Atlantic City left Tuckahoe at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, and steamed to Ocean City, where she lay all night. While the Atlantic City was at Tuckahoe and Ocean City none of the Cubans were visible on deck, but this morning when the whistle of the Bermuda attracted people along the coast, the concealed men came on deck and gave cheer after cheer as the Atlantic City steamed out to meet the Bermuda. On the three-mile limit the transfer of the Cubans to the Bermuda took place, and the steamer then proceeded on her way. The customs house officials were caught napping and could do nothing to hinder the transfer of them. They at once communicated with the authorities at Washington. The secretary of the company which owns the Atlantic City says that the steamer was only put in commission for the purpose of giving her a trial trip.

NICARAGUA CANAL.

Synopsis of the Bill Prepared By the House Commerce Committee—The United States Government to Guarantee Principal and Interest of Bonds.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The subcommittee of the House Commerce Committee, which has been engaged for forty weeks in the preparation of a Nicaragua canal bill, finished its labors to-day, and will report to the full committee on Friday next. The bill agreed upon is substantially the Mapon bill, with amendments. It provides for a reorganization of the Maritime Canal Company. It permits the company to issue bonds to the amount of $100,000,000, with $7,000,000 to be held by the company to reimburse it for the moneys actually expended in Nicaragua and for their franchise. The United States guarantees the principal and interests of the bonds, which latter shall be sold as needed to complete the waterway. The United States is protected in its liabilities by an issue of $100,000,000 of stock, which is to be the sole property of the Government, and which is to be deposited in the United Treasury at Washington. Ten of the fifteen directors shall represent the Government, the remaining five representing the company and the Republics of Nicaragua and Costa Rica. The bill requires the company to call in and cancel all its outstanding obligations except the bonds issued to the two Republics, which aggregate four millions and two millions each, and which under the new bill will be permitted to remain. All the bonds will bear interest at 3 per cent. per annum, the net earning of the canal to be placed in the sinking fund for their extinguishment from time to time. Additional security is given to the Government by a first mortgage on the canal.

The work will be constructed under the supervision of the War Department.

A hearing will be given by the committe to ex-Senator Warner Miller, of New York, on Friday next.

VENEZUELA'S CLAIM.

Conclusive Evidence on the Boundary Dispute Submitted to the U. S. Commission.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The counsel of Venezuela submitted to the Venezuelan Commission this morning a printed brief presenting a bit of new and apparently conclusive evidence in support of Venezuela's claim. It refers to the map contained in a two-volume large folio geography prepared by Thos. Meyers professor in the Royal Military Academy of Woolwich, in 1822. The Essequibo is shown as the dividing line between British and Spanish Guiana. Numerous citations are set forth in the brief to show that England at that time recognized the limits now claimed by Venezuela.

The Modern Way

Commends itself to the well-informed, to do pleasantly and effectually what was formerly done in the crudest manner and disagreeably as well. To cleanse the system and break up colds, headaches and fevers without unpleasant after effects use the delightful liquid laxative remedy Syrup of Figs.

A BATTLE IN CUBA.

SPANISH TROOPS DEFEATED BY THE INSURGENTS.

A Hard Fight—Many Killed and Wounded—Failure of a Plot to Betray Maceo—Reported Arrival of an Expedition with Arms and Ammunition for the Cubans.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

KEY WEST, FLA., March 18.—Passengers by the steamship Olivette tonight report that Murios and Sastra, two Cubans employed by the Spanish Government to betray Maceo, left Havana a few days ago, going to the sugar plantation Santa Amelia, where they caused an uprising among the Cuban sympathisers. They were met by General Aguirre, who discovered their mission and promptly hanged them. Victoria Noreinari, formerly an editor of a Spanish newspaper in this city, but lately of El Pueblo, one of the most rabid Spanish papers] on the island of Cuba, was recently sent to the Cabanas for criticising the Spanish Government, being drunk when he entered the Cabanas. Weyler ordered as soon as he was sober that he be shot.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Gen. Quesada, of the Cuban Revolutionary Government, to-day received a telegram saying that Gen. Enrique Calizo had arrived safely in Cuba with an equipment of a thousand rifles and a million cartridges. No further details are contained in the dispatch.

HAVANA, March 18.—News has been just received here of an important battle, which was fought on Monday in the province of Pinar Del Rio. The Government troops were unable to drive the insurgents back and retired from their position with considerable loss. The Spanish forces were commanded by Gen. Linares and Cols. Inclan and Hernandez, and the rebels by Maceo and Banderao. The fight was begun on a line parallel with the roadway. The Spanish forces deployed, the Tarifa battalion and a detachment of artillery, forming the van guard, and opened fire upon the enemy. The rebels at the same time made an attack upon the rear guard of the Spaniards, completely encircling their column. Having entirely surrounded the Government troops, the insurgents advanced upon the artillerymen with machetes. The latter made a vigorous resistance, using muskets and grenades with such effect as to check for a time the enemy's advance, but with reinforcements a second charge was made by the insurgents, and a hand-to-hand engagement ensued. The battle terminated with a bayonet charge. After a hot fight, lasting 2 hours, the Spaniards were defeated, losing many killed and wounded. It was the intention of the enemy to prevent Col. Inclan from proceeding to Candelaria.

The Spanish official report of the fight says the insurgents suffered a tremendous loss; that the Spaniards lost two captains and five privates killed and one lieutenant, four sergeants and fifty-four soldiers wounded. Gen. Linares arrived at Candelaria an hour after the conclusion of the engagement, when he reported his share in the battle. Telegraphic communication was interrupted yesterday. The rebels have burned all but fifteen houses in San Antonio del Lasvegas, in the province of Havana.

JACKSONVILLE, March 18.—A special to the *Times-Union* from Key West, Fla., says: The steamer Three Friends, of Jacksonville, in command of Capt. Napoleon B. Broward arrived here at noon to-day, having succeeded in landing in Cuba Gen. Enrique Collazo, Maj. Charles Hernandez and Duke Estrada, besides fifty-four men taken off the schooner Ardelle, from Tampa, and the entire cargo of arms and ammunition of the schooner Mallory, from Cedar Key. It was by long odds the most important expedition that has set out from this country and the Cubans here, when they learned that the Three Friends had safely fulfilled her mission, shouted "Vive la Cuba!" until they were hoarse. They declared that it would change the character of the whole war, as the unarmed men would now be armed and those without ammunition would be supplied, and that Maceo, who had been wary and cautious, would be more aggressive than he had ever been before.

The cargo of arms landed by the Three Friends and the Mallory was as follows: 750,000 rounds of cartridges, 1,200 rifles, 2,100 machetes, 400 revolvers, besides stores, reloading tools, etc. The Three Friends met the Mallory at Alligator Key. The Ardelle had transferred the men to her. While they were rendezvoused there behind the pines in a deep coral welled creek, three Spanish-men-of war steamed by, but they did not discover that there was anything suspicious looking in shore, although with a glass, men could been in their lookouts scanning the shore as well as searching the sea. Sunday about noon, no vessel being in sight the Three Friends took in tow the Mallory and steamed south under a good head of steam. The Three Friends is a powerful tug, and by Monday night was close enough to the Cuban shore to hear the breakers. Several ship-lights to the west were seen, one of which was evidently a Spanish man-of-war, for she had a search-light at her bow and was sweeping the waves with it; but the Three Friends was a long way off and had no light, and so was out of the reach of the Spaniard. At 10 o'clock that night, by the aid of a naphtha launch and two big surf boats, which had been taken out of Jacksonville, the Three Friends landed the men and ammunition from her hold and from that of the Mallory. It took four and a half hours to complete the job. There were hundreds of men on shore to assist, and they did it silently, appreciating the peril of the undertaking.

The Cubans on shore recognized Gen. Collazo immediately, and no words can describe their joy upon seeing him. He is a veteran of Cuban wars and is one whom Spain fears. In fact, it is known that during his sojourn in the United States he has been shadowed by detectives who have been instructed to spare no expense to keep Collazo from reaching Cuba. When it was whispered around that Collazo was really among the men, they seemed not to believe their ears, but came forward and looked, and seeing that there was really no mistake, threw down their arms and wept. Major Chas. Hernandez and Duke Estrada were also enthusiastically welcomed.

It is reported that Maceo had received the arms of the first expedition that set forth three days before the Three Friends landed.

These were not from the steamer Commodore, for they reported that they were now on the outlook for that vessel. They said, too, that at the end of the week four expeditions were afloat. Two, including the Three Friends, had landed and two more were on the way.

On Tuesday morning, as the Three Friends was returning, she sighted a steamer that answered the description of the Commodore. She was headed southward, and pushing along apparently at the rate of fifteen miles an hour. This vessel had an engine capable of driving a ship twice her size, and has a speed of seventeen knots an hour.

The London *Times* says there is reason to believe the Italian forces evacuated Kassala on the 14th instant.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

KANSAS POPULISTS.

State Convention—Attended By Leaders of the Party From Other States—Proposition to Unite With Bimetallists on the National Ticket.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

HUTCHINSON, KAS., March 18.—The Populists of Kansas held an enthusiastic convention here to-day and elected ninety-two delegates to the National Convention at St. Louis. Unusual interest is attached to this convention, for it is expected to outline the policy of the party in reference to National politics in the coming campaign.

The delegation will be headed by ex-Gov. Lewelling, John W. Breidenthal, chairman of the State Central Committee, ex-Congressman Harriss, and Judge Frank Doster, as delegates-at-large.

The platform adopted demands the free coinage of both gold and silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, and if necessary for the protection of the producing classes, the Government ownership of all public utilities.

The Convention was attended by leading Populists from other States, and it was understood that efforts will be made to unite with the independent bimetallists at their St. Louis Convention upon a ticket, though each Convention may adopt its own platform. Taubeneck of Illinois and McDowell of Tennessee are here, presenting that scheme.

B. H. MILLIKIN'S TRIAL.

The Young Man Caught at Night in the Residence of Judge S. F. Phillips at Washington, D. C.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—In the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia to-day the trial was commenced of Benj. H. Millikin, a young man who at the time of his arrest held the position of private secretary to a prominent U. S. Senator and who is charged with housebreaking.

On the night of July 4th last he was discovered in the house of Judge Samuel F. Phillips, of North Carolina, formerly Solicitor General of the United States, where, according to the charge, he had unlawful intent toward Judge Phillips' daughter, to whom he had been a long time engaged, but the engagement had been broken off. He was captured on the roof with his coat turned inside out and his shoes tied around his neck. Millikin's defence at the time was that he was under the influence of liquor and was not responsible for his actions. The case has excited a good deal of interest and will probably last several days.

CUBAN RESOLUTIONS.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations Decides to Urge Speedy Action.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—At the regular meeting of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations this morning the conference report on the Cuban resolutions was discussed at length. It was understood that an effort was to be made to get Mr. Sherman to move in open Senate to refer the report back to the committee with instructions to disagree to the third clause of the House resolution. This was discussed at the meeting, but the sentiment of the committee was largely against such action. The committee, therefore, decided to stand by the conference report and to urge as speedy action in the Senate as possible. Mr. Sherman holds that as soon as the Senate concurs in the conference report, the resolutions go at once to the President, further action by the House being unnecessary in view of the acceptance of the resolutions of that body by the Senate.

ADJOURNED SINE DIE.

The Semi-Annual Meeting of Passenger and Ticket Agents.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

RICHMOND, VA., March 18.—The semi-annual meeting of the American Association of Passenger and Ticket Agents, which has been in session here for two days, adjourned *sine die* this morning, and the visitors were given a tally ho drive to Lakeside Park, a pretty suburban resort. The only business done this morning was the reading of an address to have been delivered by Mr. B. W. Wrenn of the Plant system. He was unavoidably absent and Mr. D. B. Martin, of the Big Four, read his manuscript.

WARM WIRELETS.

A dispatch to the *Pall Mall Gazette* from Rome says that France and Russia are intriguing to detach Italy from the Dreibund.

The United States Treasury gold reserve, at the close of business yesterday, stood at $127,518,094. The withdrawals for the day were $861,100.

The Naval Reserve Board has recommended to the President that Lieut. J. O. Nicholson, U. S. A., be placed on the retired list on account of disability.

A Paris dispatch says the statement that the French squadron in the Levant has been ordered to Egyptian waters is denied by the Government authorities.

John A. Knight, cashier of the failed Fifth Avenue Savings bank, of Cincinnati, was arrested yesterday, charged with embezzling $8,000 of the bank's funds.

The steamship Atlanta, built at Cramp's ship-yard for the Southern Railway Company, was successfully launched at 4.05 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

President Cleveland was 59 years of age yesterday. There was no particular celebration of the event at the White House and Mr. Cleveland passed the day as usual at his desk.

The Lafling & Rand powder works, at Rifton, N. Y., exploded shortly after 11 o'clock yesterday. Five men were killed and an unknown number hurt. The loss will exceed $250,000.

Clem Strauthers, who murdered Louis Peters last November, and Buck Chappell, who murdered Mrs Dora Emshoff December 18, 1895, were both hanged at Bellville, Texas, yesterday.

The Board of Directors of the Jefferson Davis Monument Association, Richmond, Va., have determined on the second of July as the date for laying the corner-stone of the Davis monument.

Senator Blackburn made a speech at Lexington, Ky., yesterday evening denouncing the action of Gov. Bradley, praising his staunch supporters in the Legislature and declaring himself a candidate for re-election.

The Republican State Central Committee of Maryland has selected April 22 as the date and Baltimore as the place for holding the State Convention for the election of delegates to the National Convention.

Mrs. Jesse Atkinson, living near Tallahassee, Fla., yesterday gave birth to three girls, all well developed, but the babies are dead, the woman in a critical condition, and the attending nurse says there is yet another child to be delivered.

Fire Monday night at Drake's Branch, on the Southern Railway, some sixty miles south of Richmond, Va., destroyed every store and warehouse in the village, with the postoffice building and all the mail. Loss about $80,000, insurance $30,000.

Governor Clark, of Arkansas, has announced that he will not further prosecute the contest for U. S. Senator against Senator Jones. The Governor feels disappointed on the loss of Yell and Pope counties, which have declared for his opponent.

PLATT DELEGATES

Elected to the Republican National Convention from Congressional Districts in New York City.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Delegates from the Congressional districts of this city to the Republican National Convention were elected to-night at district conventions. Ex-Senator Platt's men won in most of the districts and where they were in doubt about winning they put up contests in the hope that the National Committee's body on contested seats will recognize these Platt men at St. Louis. Some of the Congressional districts were turbulent and disorderly.

C. F. & Y. V. R. R.

The Hearing in the Foreclosure Proceedings Comes Up To-day Before Judge Simonton in Asheville.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

BALTIMORE, March 18.—Chairman William H. Blackford and Mr. John A. Tompkins, of the Baltimore reorganization committee of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Railroad, in company with John K. Cowen and E. D. Cross, left to-day for Asheville, N. C., to attend the hearing in the foreclosure proceedings affecting the road before Judge Simonton, of the U. S. Circuit Court. The hearing is fixed for to-morrow.

TO PREVENT LYNCHING.

Dowden, the Negro Murderer, Taken from Halifax and Lodged in Jail at Raleigh.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 18.—Henry Dowden, the negro who murdered Engineer Dodd, of the Seaboard Air Line, at Weldon, and who was convicted, but appealed, was brought here to jail this afternoon from Halifax to prevent lynching. He was driven over eighty miles through the country by the sheriff. The Supreme Court will take up his case at the end of the docket.

The Chinese Court.

The ceremonial of the Chinese court is somewhat exacting. It used to include, if it does not now, complete prostration before the throne. Last century a Persian envoy refused to go through the degrading ordeal. Directions were given to the officials to compel him by stratagem to do so. On arriving one day at the entrance to the hall of audience, the envoy found no means of going in except by a wicket, which would compel him to stoop very low. With great presence of mind and considerable audacity the embassador turned round and entered backward, thus saving the honor of his country.—London Standard.

The Pleasing Part.

Fuddy—How did you like Hammerton in "Julius Cæsar" last night?

Duddy—Well, I can't say that he was altogether satisfactory in the earlier scenes, but it was a real pleasure to see him die.—Boston Transcript.

How charming is divine philosophy! Not harsh and crabbed, as dull fools suppose, but musical, as is Apollo's lute, and a perpetual feast of nectared sweets, where no crude surfeit reigns.—Milton.

Camphor.

The camphor of commerce is the product of several varieties of trees which grow wild in India, Ceylon and other parts of tropical Asia. The trees are evergreen, somewhat resembling the German linden, and all parts of the plant, even the leaves, possess and emit the odor of the gum.

The protection afforded to the earth by snow is shown by Ebermayer in the "Influence of Frosts." In one observation the temperature of the air above the snow was 6 degrees below zero. Under the snow the thermometer stood at 33 degrees.

Senegambia was so called because it lay between the rivers Senegal and Gambia.

Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are then not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

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Photograph Frames. A fine lot of beautiful Frames just arrived. See them Fine Photographs a specialty, $1.00 per dozen and up U. C. Ellis, 114 Market street. mar 12 tf

Besides all the latest and most fashionable drinks free lunch will be served daily from 11 a. m. to 1 p. m., at A. P. Levy's, on Princess street. mar 11 tf

For the best and most complete line of Groceries at the lowest city prices, call at Charles D. Jacobs' Retail Grocery Store. No. 217½ North Front street, Attentive delivery men and clerks will hustle up the goods. mar 8 tf

Notice to all interested.—The undersigned has severed all connection with the Commercial Building and Loan Association as a stockholder and local director. J. Hicks Bunting. feb 6 tf

When you want a nice bunch of Bananas, a barrel of Baldwin's, a case or crate of fine Western Apples, a bag of Irish or Sweet Potatoes, Turnips, Onions, Beans, or Mountain Butter from ten to forty pound lots, call or send your orders to A. S. Winstead & Co., Commission Merchants and Wholesale Fruit and Produce Dealers. jan 1 D&W tf

The celebrated pale Kyffhauser Beer! Sold only by F. Richter, Wilmington, N. C.

Baskets, Vegetable Baskets for the shipment of Peas, Beans, Cucumbers, etc. For sale at Jno. S. McEachern's Grain and Feed Store 211 Market street. c31

Hayden, P. H., has in stock buggies, road Carts and harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House c21

IN TIMES OF WAR

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Read these figures and see if you can better them: A Felt Paper Window Shade with Spring Rollers and Fixtures, 36 by 72 inches, for 15 cents; Opaque Linen, in good colors, at 25 cents, Good Straw Matting, by the roll, at 9½ cents; extra heavy and pretty colors at 12½ cents. Checked Plaid Homespun, 25 inches wide, at 4 cents a yard. Pretty Dress Patterns in Ginghams at 4½ cents a yard. Five hundred yards of Linen-Finished Cambric for 5 cents a yard. Sea Island Cotton, 1 yard wide, at 5 cents a yard. One-yard wide Heavy White Homespun at 4½ cents. Five hundred Gentlemen's Silk Neckties, worth 25 cents, for 12 cents. One hundred pairs of Ladies' Dongola, Patent Leather Tip, Button Shoes at 75 cents a pair. A beautiful line of Dress Waist Silk at 25 cents a yard. Embroidery Spool Silk, all colors and styles, for 1 cent a spool. A Ball Knitting Silk that others ask 25 cents for, we have all shades and colors at 10 cents a ball.

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The Job Office of the paper is not included in the above offer, for after the paper is disposed of I expect to give my entire time and attention to that branch of the business.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL, which was established in 1844, and which is my weekly issue, is included in the above offer.

feb 21 tf JOSH T. JAMES.

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Houlton Rose & Peerless Seed Potatoes.

A consignment N. C. Hams.

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Nutt and Mulberry streets.
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